



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

GERALD L. K. SMITH

PART 12 OF 18

FILE NUMBER : 62-43818

**FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION**

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS
RELEASE**

SUBJECT: GERALD L.K. SMITH

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

SL FILE NO. 100-6013

REPORT MADE AT Saint Louis, Missouri	DATE WHEN MADE 3/6/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/14-19; 21-23/44	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c EN
TITLE GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, with alias; AMERICA FIRST PARTY			CHARACTER OF CASE SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

SMITH and wife were in Saint Louis, 2/17-19/44, to continue organizing the America First Party and to give speech on 2/17/44. Admission by card only. Attendance was between 600 and 700 people. SMITH in his speech suggests LINDBERGH for President, attacks President ROOSEVELT and his cohorts, and also attacks the British. He appeals to the Republicans to furnish a candidate other than WILLKIE, and offers the support of his followers to the Republican Party if they do so. Audience made up of old people, and quite a few Germans. Also in attendance was editor of the German language newspaper who has in past been pro-Nazi. Veterans groups and Communist Party have protested against the use of the Municipal Auditorium, however, there were no disturbances. DONALD LOHBECK is the organizer in Saint Louis, and SMITH is thinking of having him organize in Kansas City, Missouri. SMITH confers with all persons previously contacted in Saint Louis in January, 1944, except DR. WALTER A. MAIER, who, however, had his private secretary at the speech. SMITH contacted former members of the America First Committee who appear anxious to renew their work and back SMITH. He also contacted FRANCIS DEMOOR, head of the Social Justice Club in Saint Louis which presently has low membership but quite a large mailing list. REMBERT GILMAN SMITH of Tulsa, Oklahoma, is former Methodist preacher and author of anti-administration book who gets Subject SMITH interested in this book. There is indication that McCULLOUGH, reporter for "Saint Louis Post Dispatch" and former America First Committee member, who has written articles riding SMITH, has told SMITH of investigation by ONI, and is acting as source of information on local

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DATE **10/23/94** BY **SP5 R**

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Synopsis of Facts (cont.):

matters for SMITH. Plans made for Midwest Conference and Rally of America First Party in Saint Louis tentatively 3/30/44.

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Reference:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Saint Louis, Missouri, dated February 12, 1944. b7c

Details:

I. Preliminaries to SMITH'S Speech
Scheduled February 17, 1944

On February 12, 1944, the distribution of the admission cards for the GERALD L. K^D SMITH speech for February 17, 1944, had begun. Many of these letters were sent out by DONALD LOHBECK in first-class mail, and the envelopes were marked "urgent." Two tickets were usually sent to each individual, along with a handbill bearing SMITH'S picture, and a letter on the stationery of the America First Party and signed by the Saint Louis Committee—DON LOHBECK, Temporary Chairman. The place of the meeting was the Municipal Auditorium, Assembly Hall No. 1, Saint Louis, Missouri. Copies of this material are being forwarded to the Detroit Field Division.

The admission cards were necessary for attendance at this meeting, and permitted the bearer of the card and whoever accompanied him to come into the meeting. Immediately the Americanism committees of various veteran groups in Saint Louis protested the permission which was granted to SMITH to use the Municipal Auditorium, and the "Saint Louis Star Times" gave prominent display to these protests. The other two newspapers, the "Saint Louis Post Dispatch" and the "Saint Louis Globe Democrat," carried small editorials and notices, but they did not give it prominent display. The Municipal Auditorium Commission, however, permitted SMITH the use of the assembly hall.

The Twentieth Anniversary of the "Daily Worker" at the Municipal Auditorium was held on February 13, 1944, at which BILL SENTNER, Business Agent, Electrical Workers, a member of the War Labor Board, and a member of the State Committee of the Communist, called SMITH a "little rodent." In his talk he said that SMITH should not be permitted to talk and explained how in 1937 to 1939, the various veteran groups and C.I.O. had forced the German-American Bund to disband (this is true). SENTNER brought out that the mailing list for SMITH was the same as that of the America First Committee, and that this was no coincidence.

II. Activities of GERALD L. K. SMITH in Saint Louis on February 17, 1944

Records of the Statler Hotel show that SMITH and his wife arrived at that hotel in Saint Louis, Missouri, at 10:45 A.M. on the morning of February 17, 1944.

[redacted] advised that several newspaper men were awaiting SMITH, as was also DONALD LOHBECK, Chairman of the America First Committee in Saint Louis. LOHBECK and SMITH mentioned the possibility that there might be trouble at the meeting and were of the opinion that the protest was the work of the Jews.

[redacted] advised that among others, MR. EVERETT of the "Star Times," their photographer, MR. MONTAGUE, and MR. DAUGHERTY of the "Globe Democrat" interviewed SMITH. SMITH told the newsmen that his itinerary would be as follows: A leadership meeting on February 20 in Chicago, and then meetings in Minneapolis on February 22, Detroit on February 26, and Cleveland on February 29, Pittsburgh on March 1, and Philadelphia on March 2, and then to Washington, D. C. for conferences on March 4. He advised that this was the first leg of a nation-wide tour. In Washington, D. C., he will confer with various senators and congressmen, including HOFFMAN and REYNOLDS, and he will also appear before the Military Affairs Committee to testify against the National Service Act.

Pertinent remarks which SMITH made to the reporters, as obtained through [redacted] are listed as follows:

"We want a real Republican for a candidate in 1944; a real Nationalist we can support."

"Nationalism is the preservation of our national sovereignty and the keeping of our government in Washington."

"ROOSEVELT is playing the bankrupt nations for world power just like he played bankrupt states and cities for national power. I wouldn't be surprised to see WILLKIE as the Vice-president with ROOSEVELT, and then ROOSEVELT resign to become President of the world with WILLKIE becoming President of the United States."

SMITH blamed the President for the United States entry into the war, declaring "we should have been building a two-ocean navy, and then there would not have been any Pearl Harbor."

SMITH defended his patriotism against the attacks of the veterans groups in Saint Louis, saying that he did not think that those fellows represented the Legion as a whole but only represented themselves and possibly the Jewish War Veterans. He said that he would be perfectly willing for his patriotism to be judged by HERMAN LUHR, head of the Americanism Committee of the Michigan American Legion, and by HOMER CHALLEAUX, National Americanism Chairman of the American Legion.

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An article in the "Star Times" reported that "the only thing SMITH refused to criticize or laud during the lengthy interview was the war effort because 'I am not a military expert and that would not be patriotic and might give comfort to the enemy.'"

During the interview with newsmen, SMITH criticized ROOSEVELT and WILLKIE along the same lines as he has always done.

While the "Star Times" and "Globe Democrat" reporters were interviewing SMITH, McCULLOUGH of the "Post Dispatch" came in. McCULLOUGH appeared very friendly with SMITH and took the liberty of interrupting the other newspaper men in their interviews. McCULLOUGH told SMITH that a reporter, JULIUS KLYMAN, at the "Post Dispatch," who is a Communist, thought it outrageous that SMITH would be permitted to speak.

[REDACTED] advised that some of the side remarks that McCULLOUGH made indicated that he, too, is anti-Semitic. b7c

SMITH was asked what he thought about the causes of the war, and he answered that the cause was the attack by the Japanese upon Pearl Harbor, but that if ROOSEVELT had not spent so much money boondoggling instead of spending it on armaments, we would have had a big army and navy to protect ourselves instead of a political machine. SMITH was also asked what should be done with HITLER, and he advised that he could not say. He believed that this matter was in the hands of the Commander in Chief and his military aids, and that he would leave it up to those persons. He claimed to have confidence enough in the chiefs of our army and navy, and as a side light commented that he wished that the Commander in Chief were someone other than ROOSEVELT, as he naturally did not have any confidence in him. The question was asked, "would you ask for a trial?" SMITH put off this question by saying that he would trust the military men in whatever action they took. [REDACTED] advised that EVERETT of the "Star Times" who was conducting this inquiry asked what SMITH thought of HITLER'S responsibility for the war. He answered saying that there was no limit to what power mad men like STALIN and HITLER will do. He said "this war is not an issue—no war can be an issue after it begins; from then on criticism is directed to the conduct of the war and postwar plans." EVERETT asked what postwar plans SMITH had in mind, and was referred to the first issue of "The Cross and the Flag" which contains an article entitled "Victory—A definition." b7c

SMITH advocated a rebirth of Nationalism and claimed there is a difference between GEORGE WASHINGTON'S type of Nationalism and HITLER'S type. He claimed that by Nationalism it is not meant provincial Isolationism. McCULLOUGH, the "Post Dispatch" reporter, indicated that he had been a member of the America First Committee.

EVERETT asked SMITH about his membership in the Silver Shirts, and [REDACTED]

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SMITH advised that he had been sent an honorary membership card but had never been affiliated with that organization. He advised that one of the reasons he felt resentment toward the B'Nai Brith is because that organization bought PELLEY'S files from him some years ago when PELLEY needed money and then published a letter showing that SMITH held a membership card, but they have not published the letter which SMITH wrote repudiating his membership and returning his card. SMITH learned that the B'Nai Brith had a copy of his letter from GEORGE SOKOLSKY, a newspaper commentator. SMITH advised that the reference to himself in the book, "Undercover," relative to his marching through Saint Louis with Storm Troopers of the Silver Shirt organization was a "forgery."

[redacted] advised that McCULLOUGH told SMITH that he received a letter from [redacted] about [redacted] (SMITH'S associate in Denver). McCULLOUGH also indicated that he is anti-WILLKIE. SMITH attacked ROOSEVELT and the New Deal for having taken the people's rights away through the rationing system and thus depriving them of their "day in court."

While the "Star Times" reporter was calling in his story to his office, SMITH told him to include in his "smear story" the fact that his son is in the army and stationed in India. Although his son has had six years of military training, he is not an officer but his classmates are. SMITH felt that because his son's father is the "terrible GERALD L. K. SMITH" he is just a soldier and is leading a mule in India.

[redacted] who was engaged in conversation with someone else at the time, advised that McCULLOUGH and SMITH were conversing, and McCULLOUGH said something about an investigation and mentioned "the head of the ONI." [redacted] believes that McCULLOUGH is serving as a source of information for SMITH. SMITH asked McCULLOUGH to get him some background information on FRED EMIG, one of the veterans who was protesting his meeting, and [redacted] subsequently learned through other sources that McCULLOUGH did furnish information to SMITH which permitted SMITH to attack EMIG.

McCULLOUGH, however, did mention that he was not going to write a long article for SMITH, and in that way give him more publicity. SMITH asked McCULLOUGH if he thought that word had gotten around to his followers (meaning America Firsters), and McCULLOUGH answered "Yes, they've heard about it."

McCULLOUGH told SMITH about a reporter by the name of HEPNER of the "Post Dispatch" who was going to cover the meeting for the New Republic. LOHBECK, who was also present, inquired of McCULLOUGH whether MRS. BUELL (phonetic), Assistant Editor of the "Post Dispatch" had gotten a ticket.

[redacted] learned that HERRITT of the "Star Times" advised SMITH

b7D

SMITH that he had had orders to stay close to him all day, whereupon SMITH had answered "I am accustomed to being watched." SMITH told EVERETT how he had been smeared in the past, and how, when the true facts were known, it had been found out that the criticism against him was unjustified. He cited as an example the time he was in Cleveland, Ohio, where he had been barred from using the auditorium, and when he presented his side, the Municipal Council was all for him.

SMITH told EVERETT of the efforts of the Communists and Communist Jews to intimidate people, and also the efforts of the administration to subject its opponents to investigations. He said these things, however, have not intimidated a few people such as, CLARE HOFFMAN, HAMILTON FISH, ROBERT REYNOLDS, GERALD NYE, and himself.

SMITH advised EVERETT, in the presence of [REDACTED] that he was not a member of the America First Committee, because at that time he was Chairman of the Committee of One Million, but as they had the same ideas about things, they would work together. b7D

SMITH feels that he has many friends, as he is a friend of everyone who is against ROOSEVELT.

[REDACTED] advised that SMITH engaged in a long-distance telephone conversation with his office (possibly his secretary, BERNARD A. DEMAN). Apparently MRS. LUNDEEN was leaving Detroit for Chicago, and SMITH recommended that she make arrangements for her trip through [REDACTED] at the Statler Hotel in Detroit. MRS. LUNDEEN was to bring SMITH's personal attention mail with her to Chicago. b7D

[REDACTED] learned through [REDACTED] that SMITH felt as though the "Star Times" reporter had been softened, and that the man was doing something repulsive against his inner self in covering this assignment, and that he just mouthed the words that the Jews put in his mouth, and that the Jews could never face him in the open. He also mentioned that McCULLOUGH was a paradoxical fellow and felt that McCULLOUGH, in writing the articles which are more or less against SMITH, is doing these things but actually knows better. [REDACTED] knows that SMITH is aware that LOHBECK'S Selective Service status is 1-AO.

[REDACTED] advised that REMBERT GILMAN SMITH, who was formerly a Methodist preacher, and was founder in 1937 of the Oklahoma League against Communism, Nazism, and Fascism, had contact with SMITH in Saint Louis. R. G. SMITH'S permanent address is Box 2123, Tulsa, Oklahoma. He has written an anti-administration book which he is trying to sell. The book is printed by the J. W. Burke Company of Macon, Georgia. About fifteen years ago he wrote another book "Communism over Methodism." R. G. SMITH has sold 200 copies of his book to a man in Oklahoma City, and GERALD L. K. SMITH was interested in this book, b7D

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and inquired if enough paper could be obtained to continue publishing the book. Subject SMITH wants copies of R. G. SMITH'S book for his friends, and he will be furnished them by R. G. SMITH at \$1.50 apiece. R. G. SMITH explained that there is enough material in the book for twenty-five speeches against the New Deal.

[REDACTED] advised that SMITH was also contacted on this day by ROBERT MUELLER (phonetic), a friend of [REDACTED]. MUELLER was one of the individuals who helped put on a "share the wealth" meeting for SMITH in 1935. b7d b7c

[REDACTED] learned that GEORGE GEBHARDT contacted SMITH and asked some question about the Quakers, and SMITH told him that they were Pacifists, but that he is a Nationalist.

[REDACTED] advised that Subject SMITH and R. G. SMITH decided that the best sentence that could describe his book is "A study in the betrayal of our constitution." R. G. SMITH mentioned a fellow named WEBER, possibly a Baptist preacher in Oklahoma, and as well as [REDACTED] could determine, he is known as the "Radio Minister of the Southwest." R. G. SMITH claimed that WEBER is a follower of his, and Subject SMITH recalled that WEBER had bought his stuff in wholesale lots of more than 200 copies.

R. G. SMITH has lived almost all his life in Georgia, is sixty-six years old, and has been fighting Communism for a long time. He and Subject SMITH, along with [REDACTED] discussed Communism and the evils which have beset our country, and the break-down of religion of the United States. They decided that all the trouble in this country is due to the break-down of the faith in Christ. They also mentioned the tie-in between the Communists and the Jews, and both claimed that they were not anti-Semitic. R. G. SMITH was going to try to get to Chicago Sunday to hear GERALD L. K. SMITH, who recommended EARL SOUTHARD to him and gave him his personal card. Subject SMITH arranged to buy thirteen of R. G. SMITH'S books for \$25.00 and promised him a check, however, as R. G. SMITH was hard up for money, he got cash on the spot. Subject SMITH wanted to send these books out to a select group and wanted all his key men to have a copy of it. b7d

It was determined from general sources in the law profession that R. G. SMITH was in Saint Louis apparently trying to promote the sale of his book and also circulating a form letter among lawyers which was directed to FELIX FRANKFURTER of the Supreme Court requesting his resignation. He had also spoken to DEAN SWEET and Bishop SCARLETT of Saint Louis and considered them both Reds. He had also seen [REDACTED] at Concordia Seminary. [REDACTED] determined that that Subject SMITH recommended that R. G. SMITH go out to see [REDACTED] MAIER and gave him his personal card of introduction.

R. G. SMITH has a son who is an Ensign and a graduate from the Coast Guard Academy. He obtained some of the material for his book from AMOS PINCHOT, [REDACTED]

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but PINCHOT made him promise that he would not disclose the source of his information in the book (it was noticed in the newspapers of last week that AMOS PINCHOT died). R. G. SMITH was displeased that Vice-president WALLACE, who was in Saint Louis a few days ago, would not see him. He has written a large number of letters to various congressmen and has also written to President ROOSEVELT and other high-ranking officials criticizing them directly.

[redacted] advised that at a subsequent interview of SMITH by EVERETT of the "Star Times," SMITH was asked about his last visit in Saint Louis on January 14 and 15, 1944, and whether he gave any talks at all at that time. SMITH answered "no." He also answered "no" to the question as to whether SMITH had made any contacts at Concordia Seminary (this questioning apparently deals with SMITH'S contact with DR. MAIER at Concordia Seminary and SMITH'S appearance before some of the students through DR. MAIER). SMITH explained that he had gone out to Concordia Seminary with the preacher, HARVEY SPRINGER, who was with him, and who had heard quite a bit about the Seminary and also heard MAIER over the radio. EVERETT asked "did you talk to DR. MAIER?" and SMITH answered "no, we didn't even try to see him."

[redacted] advised that SMITH explained how he treats newspaper men cautiously even if they work for the "Daily Worker," and told of an incident where JOHN SPIVAK, a writer for the "New Masses," had tried to interview SMITH under false credentials and how he ran away when SMITH threatened him. He also mentioned the fact that some woman tried to interview him claiming that she was a Nazi spy. He claimed that prior to this meeting with her in the Statler Hotel, he notified the FBI. In relating these incidents, [redacted] advised that SMITH explained his activities in Detroit, and explained that he very seldom goes to his main office because he would be heckled and harassed by people who were against him. He said that he has gotten such good service from the Statler Hotel in protecting him from this type of people that he arranges to hold his interviews with people at the Statler Hotel, usually in the coffee shop or lobby.

[redacted] advised that LOHBECK has a grocery store clerk who is one of his best workers. LOHBECK also had received several telephone calls and requests for an article published by WHEELER in the Congressional Record. LOHBECK believes that the Social Justice fellows (like JOSEPH ROESTERS and GEORGE GEBHARDT) make good street fighters.

[redacted] learned that WILLIAM D. MONTGOMERY was asked by SMITH to scout the meeting that evening without being conspicuous to see if there would be any trouble makers there, and then pass on this information to MRS. SMITH who would be at the door. MONTGOMERY had wondered if he would be called upon to give speeches, and SMITH told him that he could expect to be giving talk within the next ninety days. SMITH told him that he had spoken to a man in Chicago who wanted MONTGOMERY to come up there and give a speech. This is possibly SOUTHARD. It was MONTGOMERY who gave SMITH the name of MARTIN FEDERER, an old America Firster, Telephone Flanders 7412. LOHBECK is also acquainted with FEDERER.

[REDACTED] was impressed that whenever SMITH had an opportunity he would make some anti-Semitic remark, or immediately connect any remark of a person with whom he was talking as being anti-Semitic and then elaborate on it. [REDACTED] noted that there were several instances where LOHBECK made a couple of remarks about Jews where he did not mean to speak of them in a derogatory sense, but SMITH commented upon it that way, and LOHBECK corrected him by saying that "these were good Jews," etc. SMITH told LOHBECK that he was thinking of sending him to Kansas City to help organize there, inasmuch as he was very much pleased with his work in Saint Louis. On one occasion SMITH commented about the coming meeting, saying "wait until the audience hears me raise hell with the New Deal and the British, and if they are a normal audience, they will really like to hear it."

The meeting was held at the assembly hall of the Municipal Auditorium and started at about 8:00 P.M. There were approximately 600 to 700 people in attendance which is its capacity. There was no disturbance or any picketing before the meeting began. On the stage with MR. and MRS. SMITH were MR. and MRS. LOHBECK and GEORGE GEBHARDT. LOHBECK opened the meeting by saying that they had waited for a long time to find a man they could follow without being afraid, and "he came down from Detroit to continue on the policy and with the program that we had followed so sincerely up to the time the United States went into war. We had heard from National Headquarters of the America First Committee that the Committee was dissolved. We lost contact with our best workers." He asked that word be passed around that they wanted these workers back and said "we have started again and will not stop this time. He said "this meeting is to present the one man who has stopped his work in the cause of Americanism and American Nationalism. He has not been intimidated by the governmental harassment which many of us know and which has stopped some of us." He then introduced GERALD L. K. SMITH as head of the America First Party.

SMITH began his talk by saying that he was mindful of the accomplishments of Saint Louis, but one thing stays in his mind and is symbolized and personified by that phrase so often heard, "Spirit of Saint Louis"—CHARLES A. LINDBERGH. Upon the mention of LINDBERGH'S name, there was a great applause. SMITH said he hoped to present LINDBERGH to the Saint Louis audiences for a speech and also he hoped to introduce to Saint Louis "that maligned and persecuted lover of Christ, Father CHARLES E. COUGHLIN." (great applause).

SMITH attacked the Communists and ROOSEVELT and gave a tirade against the "international bankers, international politicians, and international financiers, who want to load us with a debt and tax load to pay the debt for the world for the next century." He then made a play on the word, "first," and said that there was only one thing above "America First" and that was faith in Christ. He tells how he promised his old mother that he would never make a speech without mentioning Christ's name.

SMITH told how the politicians have run the show for a long time, and

that the best citizens have stood on the sidelines. He claimed that these political rascals are symbolized by men like HARRY HOPKINS.

At this point he had REMBERT GILMAN SMITH, the former Methodist preacher, lead the audience in prayer.

SMITH began his speech by praising LOHBECK for making this meeting successful, and FRED SMIG then got up and announced that LOHBECK is a conscientious objector. However, SMITH immediately cut him off, saying that LOHBECK'S status has been established by a draft board appointed by the President of the United States and asked the audience to give LOHBECK a big hand. It is noted that the audience did not show any resentment at all to the fact that LOHBECK is a conscientious objector.

SMITH introduced all the people on the stage, including GEBHARDT, and described him as a former head of one of the Social Justice groups.

SMITH then asked the people in the audience who had one son in the army to raise their hands, then two, and then asked those with three to stand up and give their names. One of these individuals was MRS. WALLACE E. HEIFLER, possibly HEITZLER, who has three sons in the Marines. Another man was possibly JOSEPH MARKUS. The others did not give their names. A negro man stood up and said that he had three sons in the armed services, and SMITH took that occasion to tell the negro not to believe what the Communists are saying, and that the America Firsters are not against the negro race.

SMITH told the group that he hopes the America First Party will not be necessary, and that the Republicans will nominate a man whom they can support; that is, someone other than WILLKIE. He then appealed to the Republican Politicians in the audience to note how the tide is running and pointed out to them that he and his followers are a powerful force with which they should concern themselves and align themselves with their group. He warned the Republicans against selling them out, saying "if you do so, we will hold our convention, maybe in Saint Louis, and nominate 'the Spirit of Saint Louis.'" He said the Republicans can have the America First votes, or even the Democrats' votes, if they turn their party back to men like WHEELER and CLARK.

SMITH then showed himself to be definitely against WILLKIE and said that Communism has its spokesman in the Vice-president of the United States. He pointed out that at the 26th Anniversary of the October Revolution in New York in November, 1942, WALLACE was the main speaker. He called for WALLACE'S impeachment. He said that the government in Washington is shot through with the disciples of WALLACE and FELIX FRANKFURTER whom he classified as a Communist.

SMITH told the story of how he was introduced to the student body of Harvard University by a MR. GRACE, and members of the John Reed Club, who

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are Communists, tried to break up the meeting.

SMITH also said that he was against being sucked into a world government and being brought back into the British Empire. He told of how the British were trying to interfere with American politics.

He referred to DEEM SMITH, former head of the Standard Oil Company, who had spoken on Eastern Imperialism, both on the part of the Japanese and the British.

SMITH went into some detail in the plans for the world government, and exhibited the flag which the Internationalists have designed. He attacked WALTER WINCHELL, and told his audience to read Senator JOHN RANKIN'S speech in congress. He said "if Jewish statesmen want to check anti-Semitism, they should choke that rat who is doing more to spread it than anyone else in the United States."

SMITH gave out a definition of victory in 1944, which he has repeatedly set out in his publication and other places. He also brought out the difficulties which his son has had in the army because his name is GERALD L. K. SMITH, and also the fact that his son is not an officer because of this.

SMITH said "I know it is a boldness that borders on danger. I know I risk my safety in the presence of bureaucratic tyrants who are playing all the tricks to silence this fearless voice....they know if the truth is let out they will not remain in power....they can't stand this truth....the only way they can stay in power is to silence those who speak it (truth)."

SMITH then told how the veterans cannot hope to be given any consideration through ROOSEVELT, and how the present administration would rather spend billions of dollars in foreign countries than to give the veterans what is their due. He said "we must save the nation's wealth for our veterans. I would not trade one wounded veteran for all the Mexicans in Mexico, all the Brazillians in Brazil, all the Argentinians in Argentina, or all the Chinese in China."

He asked the audience if they would like for him to bring to Saint Louis CLARE HOFFMAN or MRS. LUNDEEN, or possibly GERALD P. NYE, and they answered in the affirmative. He forgot the name of the large hall in the Municipal Auditorium, and asked McCULLOUGH, the "Post Dispatch" reporter, who was sitting in the front row, what it is called.

SMITH then started taking up his collection and explained how this is done. He furnished everyone with an envelope and pencil, and they could put in the envelope as much money as they wanted, and also could write on the front of it how much money they would like to donate every month. He told the people about his way of organizing, explaining that he did not elect people to office.

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because these people would then be harassed, and his enemies would go around and have these people fired from their jobs and persecuted. In his way of organizing, GERALD L. K. SMITH "will take the heat and keep it off the people."

SMITH said "the bureaucrats thought after Pearl Harbor they would use the war to imprison us. They thought they would call us Nazis and traitors and divisionists. They thought they would use those circumstances to strike us under the belt." He also said "they thought they would lock up all Nationalists like LINDBERGH, HENRY FORD, NYE, WHEELER, and myself, but they can't do it. There are too many of us. We are America." (applause) "If they do strike down this fearless voice and let me rot behind the filthy walls of a concentration camp, they will not gain, because the blood of the martyrs is seed of the church, and for every GERALD L. K. SMITH they put down, 1000 will rise up to haunt these bureaucratic tyrants. Freedom will not die. Give me liberty or give me death." (applause and shouts of "atta boy, GERALD").

SMITH then continued with his collection, and all the time that the collection was going on, he kept up a running line of chatter. He called upon JOSEPH KOESTERS and other volunteers, including MRS. SMITH and MRS. LONBECK, to help collect the envelopes. He advised that everyone who gave a dollar or more would receive a copy of the book, "And So They Indicted Me," by G. EDWARD JONES. He advised that for every dollar they would get one book, so that if a person gave \$5.00 he would get five books. He advised that this may be the beginning of a great movement which sweeps the country, and they may want to have something which they can save for the years to come and show that they were a founder of this Crusade. It is the "gold seal America First certificate," and everyone who pledged \$1.00 a month or more would get one. The seal has upon it a picture of GEORGE WASHINGTON. He said that anyone who didn't want to give their name should just write "money" on the envelope. He also distributed a petition calling for Congress to help the veterans. This program is "One Thousand Dollars for Each Veteran." SMITH also distributed copies of "The Cross and The Flag" and copies of RAY TUCKER'S article. He had everyone stand and face the flag in order to pledge allegiance. He explained the various ways in which the flag can be saluted—the military salute, the hand over the heart, and the outstretched hand with the palm up. He explained to the audience that they should salute with the palm up and not with the palm down, which is the Fascist salute. He pointed out that the "Star Times" would take a picture of them if they used the Fascist salute and would harass them. After the pledge of allegiance, he had the audience stand as they were and recited the Lord's Prayer.

He closed with thanking the audience for its hospitality, saying that he and MRS. SMITH have had so much persecution and harassment, they are grateful for the cordial reception they received in Saint Louis. He ended saying "God bless you. God bless and save America. Goodnight." There was scattered handclapping.

The audience became a little restless during the collection which took

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a considerable time, and there was a definite let-down in the enthusiasm once the collection started. However, there was no concentrated effort to leave the hall, but it must be noticed that SMITH any number of times mentioned during his speech that the Communists, New Dealers, or anyone else who got mad could leave at any time they wanted to. The meeting closed at 10:25 P.M. The details of this meeting were made available through Confidential Source #1. Further details of this meeting will be set out later in the report.

b7D [redacted] advised that MRS. LOHBECK was interested in seeing how her family would react to the meeting, as they are against this sort of thing. She said that they represent the "smug" group. SMITH commented to her that it is not a disgrace to stir up the rabble and quoted the Bible to the effect that "Jesus Christ was condemned because he stirreth up the rabble."

III. Activities of GERALD L. K. SMITH in Saint Louis on February 18, 1944

b7C
b7D [redacted] advised that ROBERT MUELLER (phonetic), the attorney, and a friend of [redacted] was very drunk and went to see SMITH on the morning of February 18, 1944. He told SMITH that he did not think very much of his taking up any collection at the meeting and thought he should eliminate that. [redacted] advised that when MUELLER gets drunk, he curses quite a bit, and did so with SMITH. However, SMITH took no offense and "kidded him along." MUELLER ran in a congressional race in Missouri and claims that he ran a close third, but was sabotaged by the Catholics and the Social Justice group. He claims he was supposed to get some money from Father COUGHLIN, but did not get it. MUELLER has known MONTGOMERY for about five years and said that [redacted] got MONTGOMERY his job at the City Hall. MUELLER claims that he is the one who got [redacted] his job. MUELLER is forty-one years of age, has worked as an electrician, his parents are American born, and he, himself, graduated from Saint Louis University Law School. MUELLER told [redacted] that [redacted] was at the meeting last night and liked it. SMITH told MUELLER that [redacted] was at the meeting, but because of his job at the City Hall, SMITH did not expect him to become involved in the America First Party. SMITH asked MUELLER whether there were any "old Republican wheel horses" there, but MUELLER told him "no."

b7C
b7D [redacted] advised that SMITH gave MUELLER a big build-up, and told him to come back when he was sober. Throughout MUELLER'S talk with SMITH, he continually asked SMITH, "what are you aiming at?" He repeated this question so much that it apparently became embarrassing to SMITH, and SMITH said that he would talk to him about it when MUELLER'S mind cleared up. SMITH reminisced with MUELLER about the HUEY LONG days and also mentioned [redacted] and the two brothers (possibly the [redacted] brothers) who helped put on a meeting in 1935.

b7D [redacted] advised that SMITH inquired of McCULLOUGH, the "Post

Dispatch" reporter, as to what the fellow at the Jefferson had to say. [REDACTED] did not know the significance of this remark. In talking about LOHBECK and his conscientious objection status, SMITH said that he did not think they should persecute those people. McCULLOUGH, who introduced SMITH to BENESCH, Editor of the "Star Times," was asked by SMITH how BENESCH liked the meeting, and also what JULIUS KLYMAN'S reaction was.

[REDACTED] advised that a MR. LAVALLE (phonetic) was at the meeting the night before, and probably was the one who shouted out the fact that America First is shown on naturalization papers. LAVALLE is retired and lives with someone in Saint Louis. He pioneered in the internal combustion engine and taught at the Sweeny School in Kansas City. He is about seventy-one years of age and is a member of the Spanish American War Veterans. LAVALLE wears his America First button behind his lapel and has worn it ever since he first got it. LAVALLE is become senile, but is a great admirer of GERALD L. K. SMITH.

[REDACTED] advised that Father AMBROSE F. GRIFFIN, who is the Pastor of the Church of the Seven Founders, 7641 Rock Hill Road, Affton, Missouri, greatly admires SMITH and is also against Communism. SMITH emphasized to Father GRIFFIN what he had done for the Catholic Church, along with HUEY LONG, in Louisiana. He told Father GRIFFIN how he got into the field in which he is now working and said he decided that "the Jews would not keep me down." He told the story that he had seen Archbishop HAYES in New York regarding Communism and had told the Archbishop that he knew what was going on in Mexico regarding the plans to persecute the church and also knew about the Spanish situation. SMITH asked the Archbishop for an intelligent understanding of his work, and the Archbishop turned him over to DAVID KELLY. He claims that he owes much of his knowledge of "Christian philosophy as it relates to politics" to KELLY. Brother JOHNSON in New York was assigned to SMITH to assist him.

SMITH continued his story that after spending some time in New York, he deliberated as to where it would be best to expand his activities, and he decided on Detroit, Michigan. He began broadcasting in that city, pointing out the Communist threat to this country. He pointed out that at that time he had had the support of the wealthy men who were afraid the Communists would take their money. Father GRIFFIN told SMITH that he knows a man like that in Saint Louis; namely, MARTIN FEDERER, who was at the meeting last night. Father GRIFFIN apparently knows FEDERER quite well and described him as a miser. SMITH, in continuing his story, said that when the war came on, these fellows (the manufacturers) got government contracts, and it was necessary for him to change the emphasis. SMITH said he contacted General WOOD and others in the America First Committee about the units in Ohio, etc. SMITH said that after we got in to the war, some people deserted him.

[REDACTED] advised that Father GRIFFIN said that he is acquainted with two Catholic Churches in Detroit. Father BOYLE is pastor at one, and Father BOSBURCH

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[REDACTED] is at the other. SMITH told him that his office manager in Detroit, MR. DOMAN, is a devout Catholic, and SMITH thinks very highly of him. SMITH also mentioned that they were the guests at breakfast of someone by the name of O'BRIEN. He claimed that he is a good friend of JOHN MCGILL, head of the Knights of Columbus. SMITH told of hearing a Father TERRELL, who spent some time in Spain and came back to the United States to tell of his experiences, and SMITH was so impressed with his story, he devoted an entire radio address to it, whereupon the "Jewish Gestapo of Chicago took him to task."

b7D [REDACTED] learned that SMITH inquired of Father GRIFFIN as to how he gets along with DR. MAIER, who is "working up our alley." SMITH said that MAIER'S personal secretary came to him last night after the meeting with some message from MAIER. SMITH told of having a meeting in Buffalo, New York, where he had a Father O'BRIEN on the platform and also mentioned that he has been at Father O'BRIEN'S church. He also submitted a manuscript to Father O'BRIEN which SMITH submitted to an editor of one of the newspapers, who had called his speech seditious. He forced this editor to retract this statement. SMITH thinks highly of the "Buffalo News." SMITH claimed that WINCHELL and men like him help their movement, because the people know what type of an individual WINCHELL is. He also claimed that WINCHELL got his first automobile from DUTCH SCHULZ, a notorious gangster, and from this beginning of associating with hoodlums, he became a personal aid to the President of the United States as a naval officer. MRS. SMITH commented that DUTCH SCHULZ had been a large contributor to the ROOSEVELT campaign. SMITH said "Communists are wrecking the Christian Churches from within—the Jewish Fifth Column." SMITH believes that the Jew in Russia now has lots of money, because ROOSEVELT is giving so much of the money away. SMITH is of the opinion that the people in Saint Louis want to be anti-New Deal but pointed out that their three newspapers are all New Deal papers. He told Father GRIFFIN of the attack against him by the veterans groups in Saint Louis, and said that this is Jewish strategy. SMITH also said that it is diabolical how WINCHELL is trying to get us into war with Argentina. SMITH also entered into an anti-Mason tirade, and told of their sinister influence against him in Michigan.

b7D [REDACTED] advised that SMITH told the story that in 1935, when he was in Saint Louis, representatives of the Friends of New Germany came to him and told him that their organization had found that LONG'S assassination had been planned in Vienna by the Jews. SMITH figured at that time that they were fanatics, and then when he went back to Louisiana, he did find out that HUEY LONG'S assassins had some Vienna contacts, and he now believes that those men of the Friends of New Germany were correct.

[REDACTED] who has a number of contacts in the old America First Committee, advised that he learned from [REDACTED] whom he recommended that Agent not contact, that [REDACTED] who was a voluntary worker for the America First Committee, and [REDACTED]

came to

b7c, b7d

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SMITH to inquire about his organization and also showed some doubt about LOHBECK. However, SMITH reassured them that he was quite all right. These women told him that they were very enthusiastic workers of the America First Committee, and one of them took care of the files and mail. SMITH explained his organization, saying that their work had been one-half above and one-half underground. His organization did not elect officers because if they did so, these persons would be heckled, and one of the officials might even go over to the "enemy." He explained that the admission cards to the meetings have a code number on them, and these cards are tabulated in Detroit to determine which of the volunteers has been most productive. He also said that he has his volunteers fill out some questionnaire so that his operators can check on the background of the individuals. These women were very anxious to find out more about the organization, and SMITH told them there were no powers behind him; that he was the leader of the movement, and that everything was above board, and that it would not be like the America First Committee which was filled with stuffed shirts.

[REDACTED] advised that one of these women asked SMITH whether he had seen LINDBERGH, and he told her "yes, and he backs our idea." She claims to personally know LINDBERGH and does not feel that he would want any public office and does not want to campaign for him because of this. SMITH answered that he mentioned LINDBERGH in his speech the night before just to use his name as a sample. These women, although they were for WILLKIE in the last election, are presently very much anti-WILLKIE. The women asked SMITH who he thought would be a good candidate, and he said that he was not a BRICKER man, but that BRICKER seemed to be making some headway. He believed that McCORMICK would not want to be President and allowed his name to be used just as a "nice gesture." SMITH is not for DEWEY, because he is tired of being ruled by New York State and feels that DEWEY did HAMILTON FISH a terrible injustice. Both of these women agreed with this. The women asked SMITH what he thought of NORMAN THOMAS, and he advised that he considers him an intellectual—an old man. SMITH agreed with these women that if they had to choose between WILLKIE and ROOSEVELT, he would vote for NORMAN THOMAS. One of these women asked all these questions, because her husband was very much interested.

[REDACTED] further advised that during the conversation between these two women and SMITH, mention was made of KLEIN, an attorney for Colonel SANCTUARY, who has been indicted for sedition. SMITH asked them who is the best congressman in this district, and the women advised that PLOESER was, explaining that they are better acquainted with him than the others because he is their congressman. These women know the DeMOOR brothers and are also acquainted with MARTIN FEDERER.

[REDACTED] stated that when [REDACTED] gave SMITH her name, he commented that some people think that everyone with such a name (German name) should be liquidated. These women also furnished SMITH with a written list of names and said that an especially good worker was [REDACTED] who resides on Copelin Avenue in Saint Louis.

SMITH advised that he does not expect much from prominent people, and this is one of the reasons why the America First Committee did not make a success. He advised that he had GEORGE GEBHARDT on the platform in order to show them that he did not want stuffed shirts but was making an appeal to the ordinary working class. SMITH said that HENRY FORD is an admirer of his, and told a story about FORD'S secretary, whose name is possibly STUART (?), asking SMITH to drop by.

SMITH told these women about his organization, saying that he is against having volunteers do his regular work because under the guise of volunteers the "enemy comes in and reads his mail, etc." SMITH advised that he sends out from 8,000 to 10,000 pieces of literature every day, and that each piece discloses something against the New Deal. He advised that he is always getting new names. He explained to the women how LOHBECK had been selected, and said that a newspaper reporter, who had been a member of the America First Committee, had O.K.'d LOHBECK (this is probably McCULLOUGH). SMITH also told the women about how he gets expenses, in that the humble people send in their dollars and cents. One of the women told SMITH that the German Consul in Saint Louis had sent money to the America First Committee (some mention may have been made about [REDACTED] of the German Embassy coming to America First Committee meetings). Both of these women said that it would have caused them very much trouble had it become known that the German Consul was sending the money. b7c

Through [REDACTED] it was learned that among others, MARTIN FEDERER, REMBERT GILMAN SMITH, and DONALD LOHBECK and Subject SMITH had a lengthy conversation. FEDERER explained that Father GRIFFIN told him to come and also explained that he is a good friend of Senator CLARK. Mention was made that CLARK is an admirer of HUEY LONG. SMITH told a rather long story of himself testifying before the Lend Lease hearing in Washington, D. C. He explained how he was not harassed by the Chairman of this Lend Lease hearing, CONNALLY, because he had something on CONNALLY. SMITH said that he would run an article by CHANNING POLLACK, "We Planned It That Way," which some magazine was afraid to publish. b7D

Mention was made of PAUL ANDERSON, who lost his radio station because he drank heavily. SMITH is acquainted with [REDACTED] at Shreveport, Louisiana. This person is also possibly known by FEDERER. FEDERER mentioned that he saw JOE FORSHAW, former head of the America First Committee, a few days ago, who has some lawsuit on his hands, and LOHBECK commented that he is definitely against FORSHAW. FEDERER and LOHBECK were co-workers in the America First Committee, and they talked about old times. FEDERER was also anxious to find out what SMITH has in mind, and what his object is, inasmuch as he was greatly disappointed in the America First Committee. b7c

SMITH said his purposes are as follows: (1) Convince the people that someone can get up and tell the truth. He believes that the people gave up, and [REDACTED]

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that he can encourage these people (2) Crusade in journalism as everyone has stopped publishing, but he has started putting out his magazine (3) To emphasize the truth, stating that there were some people who did not want to turn the country over to the British or the Communists (4) Lay the foundation for an insurgent party "which has the guts to put an ultimatum before the Republican Party." In this regard SMITH advised that strategists of the Republican Party have come to him and begged him not to go too far with his movement and assured him that they were going to nominate a good man. SMITH advised that he does not want to split the Republican Party (5) To endorse the Republican candidates in other offices, hoping to place Republicans in local and national jobs.

SMITH also explained that if they are betrayed by the Republican Party (meaning if WILLKIE is nominated), they will form the America First Party and work for 1948.

REMBERT GILMAN SMITH visited MR. RAY, the Editor of the "Globe Democrat," earlier in the day, and told GERALD L. K. SMITH that RAY was all for SMITH. However, it was brought out that RAY, himself, had not said very much, but had just agreed with some of the things that R. G. SMITH had said.

b7c
b7D
The group discussed the coming elections and mention was made that KENNEDY is a personal friend of BURTON WHEELER. SMITH said that WHEELER told him all about KENNEDY. FEDERER mentioned a man by the name of [REDACTED] who is an American Legion man, and said that he was at the meeting last night. LOHBECK commented that [REDACTED] is anti-British and anti-ROOSEVELT. FEDERER mentioned that FARHARDT was a trouble maker. This fellow is also possibly a Legionnaire. LOHBECK said that [REDACTED] was an organizer for [REDACTED] LOHBECK also mentioned BILL SCULLY, the oil man of Oklahoma, and PHILLIPS, the oil man from Bartlesville, Oklahoma, and the name [REDACTED] is also mentioned. LOHBECK and FEDERER believe that it would be well for them to get together to think up all the names of the individuals who were formerly sympathetic with their movement. It is to be noted that [REDACTED] were not acquainted with all of the names mentioned, nor did they know the significance of these individuals.

LOHBECK brought up the point of possibly having an intermediary meeting someplace in South Saint Louis for possibly about 1,500 people. He suggested Triangle Park.

b7c
SMITH commented about [REDACTED], and LOHBECK said that he is a good man. SMITH explained that [REDACTED] because of his job at the City Hall, cannot actively support the America First Party, and suggested that there be formed the Independent Republicans.

FEDERER claimed close friendship with WALTER FLOESER, and said that FLOESER has changed somewhat and he does not want to do anything that will prejudice his political future.

[REDACTED]

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b7 ✓
SMITH stated that DENEY spoke in favor of him (SMITH) before Pearl Harbor. He mentioned that he has the balance of power in two states which are needed for success in a national election. He also mentioned the names, [REDACTED] and SAM [REDACTED]. He mentioned these individuals as liking them.

SMITH said "the government is not worth a damn. We'll have to build an entire new government on men like LOHBECK. We'll make it that LOHBECK will be better known than PLOESER. If we had a thousand preachers like Preacher SMITH here and a thousand priests like Father GRIFFIN, we would be able to accomplish our purposes. The best man in the United States Senate is GERALD NYE. I love NYE. We have exchanged many long, personal letters." SMITH told of a meeting which he had arranged for NYE under the name, "Independent Republicans" in Ohio. However the head of the National Republican Committee in North Dakota is a Jew by the name of STERN, and pressure was brought to bear upon NYE, so that he had to call off this meeting.

Regarding the building up of the government on men like LOHBECK, SMITH elaborated on this as to how new speakers and new leaders must be built up from the ordinary men in their movement. SMITH also said that they would have to form Veterans Committees, in order to "catch them as they come out of the service." He said "we must build the leaders out of the soil." SMITH explained that RAY DANIELS of the "New York Times", London Department, had told him when he was interviewed that the men who are in the army in England are very discouraged, and that all of them would join the America First Committee.

SMITH explained how EARL SOUTHARD is trying to get RUSH HOLT to make speeches for him, but HOLT has not agreed to this to date. SMITH believes that the most courageous men are HOFFMAN, [REDACTED], REYNOLDS, and NYE.

FEDERER recommended that SMITH see DeMOOR of the Social Justice movement, and called him on the telephone and arranged for DeMOOR to come down to the hotel in the evening.

b2 ✓
[REDACTED] advised that FEDERER and R. G. SMITH were greatly impressed with SMITH, and both men feel that the United States had to get into the war when it was attacked, but they feel that if a different policy had been followed before the war, it would have kept the United States out, and the Japanese would not have attacked us. FEDERER explained that he had worked for ROOSEVELT'S election in 1932 and 1936, but now gets sick of hearing his name. FEDERER holds an absorbing hatred for ROOSEVELT.

[REDACTED] advised that JOSEPH W. KOESTERS is anti-ROOSEVELT, anti-Administration, and anti-Jewish. KOESTERS is of the opinion that ROOSEVELT has a devil's influence on this country. KOESTERS said that everyone said the meeting was "wonderful." KOESTERS and LOHBECK talked about the draft, and KOESTERS

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told LOHBECK "you are within the law; everything has been done legally." He explained that he, himself, was rejected because of high blood pressure (it was actually psychoneurosis).

KOESTERS had a district zone air raid warden take SMITH from the meeting to his hotel, and the newspaper men took a picture of the automobile. He said this man had talked about the meeting all the way home (this man is [REDACTED]) b7c

[REDACTED] advised that KOESTERS, LOHBECK, and SMITH were all satisfied with the meeting on the previous night, and SMITH explained that meetings are more difficult now than in the America First Committee days, because of (1) coercion and intimidation (2) transportation (3) night shifts and occupations. b7d

During general conversation about their "enemies," KOESTERS made the remark, "all those war mongers." KOESTERS heard from a friend of his that Mayor KAUFFMAN was at the meeting. A friend of KOESTERS by the name of [REDACTED] who is believed to have a job at the City Hall, told the mayor about the meeting. [REDACTED] seemed to be enthusiastic about it. LOHBECK said that two men came to him and said "don't let SMITH get away from the Republican Party." b7

This group engaged in general conversation, according to [REDACTED] and SMITH commented "sell the bonds to all the sheenies and then repudiate the debt." It is SMITH'S idea that we should reach out and take all the British Islands in the Caribbean on the theory of "islands for debts." SMITH was very interested to ascertain the percentage of Jews and percentage of Germans living in Saint Louis. He inquired if all the Germans are anti-Jewish. He could get no definite answer, but LOHBECK commented that the Jews around here have been the obnoxious type, and that we also have a lot of refugees. KOESTERS told the story of a fellow by the name of [REDACTED] who worked for the "Post Dispatch" and was a Bund member. KOESTERS went out with him a number of times and believes that he is a Jewish refugee. In their further comments about the Jews, SMITH said that CLIFTON FADAMAN of "Information Please" has advocated the liquidation of the German race, and LOHBECK also quotes FADAMAN as saying "we must learn to hate the German race." SMITH commented "they are a bunch of criminals, but I think there are some good Jews." KOESTERS said "very few," and SMITH replied, "yes, that's right. They all stick up for each other. Even the good Jews will stick up for the Jews." He also said "if I call one Jew a Jew bastard, they call me anti-Semitic." b7

KOESTERS told the story of a friend of his who is a bricklayer from the Old Country (this is possibly one of the air raid wardens who works with KOESTERS). KOESTERS spoke in a slurring manner of fellows who are enthusiastically trying to get into the army and navy and told the story of one young fellow he knows who was all enthused about getting into the navy, and now that he has been in it, does not like it very much. He also told of [REDACTED] who had to go into the army, although he was very much opposed to it and opposed to the [REDACTED] b7c

United States entering the war. KOESTERS and this fellow [redacted] both knew [redacted] of the German Consulate (the Saint Louis Office conducted an investigation on [redacted] which has shown that he has been extremely pro-Nazi in the past). [redacted] advised that mention was made of the fact that [redacted] of the German Consulate came to America First meetings and enjoyed hearing what was going on. This conversation had been on the topic of German people, and SMITH asked "when we were at peace, was it any worse to be a friend of the German Consul than the British Consul?"

b7c
b7D

LOHBECK explained that the former sympathizers of the America First Committee in Saint Louis were completely cut off from other parts of the country until SMITH came along, and the publicity has worked out fine, inasmuch as it has consolidated the people, and they now can again work for the cause. SMITH said "the word Fascist is innocuous—it means nothing." SMITH then told of a boy who was a senior in high school who sent the president some hot letter calling it a Jew Deal, etc., and also commenting about going into the war. He sent SMITH a copy of his letter. SMITH reprimanded the boy for having written this letter. He said that the boy had written to the president that he was going to war, but when he came back he was going to jam a red hot poker down his throat. Within ten days the federal authorities had indicted this boy, and the community, which is apparently close to Detroit, congratulated the young fellow and made a hero of him. The United States Commissioner told the young fellow to go into the army. SMITH has now gotten letters from the boy saying that he is working for a screwball, a major in the army, who was formerly a newspaper man, and is always wanting to make a deadline. He says that this major is "hep on charts" and is always diagnosing things. The young fellow says it is like working in a bug house as they have a deadline every day and are not getting any place.

[redacted] advised that SMITH told KOESTERS [redacted] that he looked upon him as one of the pillars of this movement. KOESTERS said that a brother, who is a bachelor, and a sister, who is an old maid, of JOSEPH T. SCHROEDER, who once ran for Congress and is now dead, were at the meeting the previous evening. They live at 44—Clamerack (phonetic) Drive. He knew that they hated the administration, so he sent them invitation cards. After the meeting, MR. SCHROEDER came to KOESTERS and shook his hand, saying "we cannot thank you enough for sending that card." KOESTERS also explained that LOU MUSHAY wants one of the Jones books. He explained that [redacted] organized all of the air raid wardens in the whole district, and both he and SMITH agreed that he must have some organizational ability and it would be well to work him into their organization.

b7c
b7D

They got on the subject of the draft, and KOESTERS again told that he was turned down because of high blood pressure. At this point, according to [redacted] MRS. LOHBECK asked "don't you want to fight for FRANKIE?" KOESTERS answered that he never was for this mess and feels that it could have been avoided, but it was those in Washington who got us into it.

b7D

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[REDACTED] advised that the group sat around and admired GERALD L. K. SMITH, including SMITH, himself, and he told them how he handles hecklers and has never been out-smarted. He told of up and coming orators such as HARVEY SPRINGER, who was a former Communist, but who was converted to Christianity. He also mentioned CHARLES MADDEN, who was a Commander of an American Legion Post at Pittsburgh, and who has been in Chicago and Detroit to speak. He considers DEEM SMITH as another good speaker who talks on the science of empire building.

KOESTERS said that the Social Justice group in Saint Louis is made up of only about eighteen to twenty members who are religious fanatics. KOESTERS told of the FBI investigating the [REDACTED] and said that they are now scared to do anything. b7c

X 10/11 [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] b7c
8
b7d

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] came to the Saint Louis Office and advised that he learned that [REDACTED] a Methodist preacher who lives in Webster Groves, Missouri, and [REDACTED] had spent some time with MR. and MRS. SMITH. [REDACTED] is very friendly with Governor DONNELL of Missouri, who is also from Webster Groves. When SMITH started telling [REDACTED] about the Republican leaders in Saint Louis who have come and asked him not to start an insurgent party, [REDACTED] inquired as to the identity of these Republican individuals, and SMITH answered "MR. QUEENY." (QUEENY is head of the Monsanto Chemical Company). However, SMITH did not enumerate any others.

[REDACTED] said that SMITH told the [REDACTED] about his being catapulted into national prominence through the assassination of LONG, and how he has been persecuted by various investigations which were ordered by President ROOSEVELT. The [REDACTED] are acquainted with [REDACTED], a Southern Methodist in Shreveport, who the SMITHS claim is a good friend of theirs also. SMITH told the [REDACTED] the story of his association with HUEY LONG and the details of LONG'S assassination, pointing out how the assassination was plotted by the ROOSEVELT clique.

It was learned through [REDACTED] that SMITH thought that the [REDACTED] were on his side. However, MRS. SMITH said "he was on our side to start with, but she is different. She never was...."

IV. Activities of GERALD L. K. SMITH in Saint Louis on February 19, 1944

b7D

[REDACTED] advised that while SMITH and LOHBECK were in the lobby of the Statler Hotel, they learned that Governor SALTONSTALL of Massachusetts happened to be visiting in Saint Louis. SMITH commented that they had been playing "fox and geese" with Governor SALTONSTALL. There is no indication that there was a meeting between SALTONSTALL and SMITH.

[REDACTED] stated that SMITH planned his coming meeting in Saint Louis as a

Saint Louis File No. 100-6013

Midwest Conference and Rally, and LOHBECK said that they have lots of contact in the neighborhood of fifty to seventy-five miles. SMITH gave LOHBECK a pep talk and glorified their place and position in relation to the upbuilding of the United States, and SMITH compared himself and LOHBECK with the "stalwart men of the past."

SMITH outlined the advertising for the coming meeting as follows: Midwest Conference and Rally—America First Party—National Leaders to be present including Captain EARL SOUTHARD of Chicago, MRS. ERNST LUNDEEN, GERALD L. K. SMITH—In Kiel Auditorium Opera House; Director, DON LOHBECK; Chairman of Committee on Arrangements, JOE MOESTERS—A local committee of 500 has been formed. SMITH told LOHBECK to get that to the United Press which snaps up everything on him, and also to the I.N.S.

The records of the Statler Hotel show that the SMITHS checked out at 11:00 A.M. on February 19, 1944, and the transportation desk records show that they took a train to Chicago.

V. Further Details Concerning SMITH'S Speech
on February 17, 1944

This meeting was covered by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] b

Information was received that the audience was generally made up of older people, and there were a number of people there who spoke with a German accent and were of German extraction. Agent [REDACTED] advised that he heard one woman say that SMITH "sounded just like der Fuehrer." He further advised that one of the women who got up and announced she had a son and two nephews in the army was a MRS. MACKY (phonetic).

Agent [REDACTED] advised that he sat next to [REDACTED] who told him that it was he [REDACTED] was accompanied by two women, one of whom was elderly, and these companions of [REDACTED] spoke with a definite German accent. It also came Agent [REDACTED] attention that there was present a [REDACTED] who has a KURT, who is possibly in the army. b7c

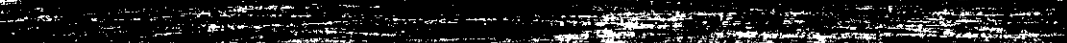
Special Agent [REDACTED] advised that he observed an individual wh [REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

advised that Reverend ~~TOUGHLIN~~ would be present at a mass meeting on Sunday, August 23, to be held at the arena."

The various material passed out at this meeting is as follows:

- (1) Copies of "The Cross and the Flag."
- (2) Petition to Congress in behalf of war veterans.
- (3) Copy of RAY TUCKER'S article about SMITH.
- (4) Envelopes of the America First Party in which donations were collected. These envelopes had space where the individual could show how many dollars he wanted to give every month to help carry on the organization activities necessary to the founding of the America First Party and also space for the individual's name, address, and telephone number.
- (5) Remarks of BURTON K. WHEELER of Montana entitled "The Balance of Power in Europe," as presented to the United States Senate 11-16-43. This was printed by the U. S. Govt. Printing Office in Washington, but is shown "not printed at government expense."

VI. Miscellaneous

Inasmuch as SMITH had announced that he intended to ask for the opera house for March 30, 1944, ISAAC HEDGES, Chairman of the Municipal Auditorium Commission, held a hearing on the application of GERALD L. K. SMITH'S America First Party for the use of the auditorium and invited the veterans organizations to attend. Protests against renting the auditorium to SMITH and his Party were presented by PETER MIRAVALLE, Chairman of the Post Commanders Conference, American Legion; NEAL CPAALDO, Chairman of the Americanism Committee, American Legion; FRED EMIG, Americanism Chairman Veterans of Foreign Wars; MORRIS STONE, Jewish War Veterans, and HERBERT BENJAMIN, State Secretary of the Communist Party. The commission, however, permitted SMITH the use of the auditorium, pointing out that the local sponsors are citizens of Saint Louis and therefore entitled to the use of the public facilities of the city.

There is some indication that the opera house will not be available for March 30, however, the convention hall is available on that date.

It has been determined that the man named KELLY mentioned in the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Saint Louis, dated January 28, 1944, as a man interested in radio broadcasting stations, is the owner of a radio station in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

b7c

Saint Louis File No. 100-6013

ENCLOSURES:

- To Detroit Office.....(1) Mimeographed letter dated February 19, 1944, on stationery of America First Party and signed by DONALD LOHBECK, Temporary Chairman, Saint Louis Committee.
- (2) Handbill advertising SMITH'S speech in Saint Louis on February 17, 1944
- (3) Petition to Congress in behalf of war veterans.
- (4) Collection envelope used by SMITH at his meetings.

P E N D I N G

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE DETROIT FIELD DIVISION

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Will furnish the Saint Louis Field Office with a list of the individuals in the Saint Louis district and vicinity who subscribe to SMITH'S "The Cross and the Flag," or individuals in this area to whom he sends his material, if such a list is available.

Will check the file of the Detroit Field Division to determine the identity of [REDACTED] from whom McCULLOUGH, the "Post Dispatch" reporter, received a letter about [REDACTED] of Detroit. It may be possible that [REDACTED] was furnishing McCULLOUGH what he thought was confidential information about [REDACTED] and McCULLOUGH, in turn, has passed it on to SMITH.

THE SAINT LOUIS FIELD DIVISION

AT SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI

* Will ascertain whether [REDACTED] was contacted by SMITH, or whether it was, MRS. DONALD LOMBECK who made the call. b7c

Will keep in touch with the developments of this movement in Saint Louis and the individuals connected with it.

Will conduct an investigation regarding all of the individuals mentioned in the Saint Louis reports in this file and correlate the information in the individual files of the various subjects.

Will determine from ONI just what investigation they are conducting in this case, especially as to any contact they may have had with the "Post Dispatch" reporter, McCULLOUGH, and whether they are using him as an informant.

One copy of this report is being sent to the Oklahoma City Field Division for information, inasmuch as REMBERT GILMAN SMITH, who has contacted Subject SMITH, claims his permanent residence is Tulsa, Oklahoma, and also the fact that GERALD L. K. SMITH is sending large quantities of his material to a Preacher, WEBER, who broadcasts from radio stations in Oklahoma and is known as the "Radio Minister of the Southwest."

Saint Louis File No. 100-6013

INFORMANTS

Source of Information #1 is a recording of the entire meeting on February 17, 1944, which was made through the amplifying system of the Municipal Auditorium by Special Agent [REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED].....Special Agent [REDACTED], who was stationed in a hotel room next to SMITH'S suite, and who overheard the conversations without the aid of any listening devices. b7c b7D

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Title: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH,
with alias; AMERICAN FIRST
PARTY

Case: SEDITION

SA: [REDACTED]

Date: March 6, 1944

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Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark
J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

GERALD L. K. SMITH
THE AMERICA FIRST PARTY
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

Reference is made to our previous correspondence in the above-entitled matter and to the several reports heretofore furnished you.

For your further information there are attached copies of the following additional reports which have now been received in the course of this investigation:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] submitted at Saint Louis, Missouri, on March 6, 1944.

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] submitted at Saint Louis, Missouri, on April 14, 1944. b7c

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] submitted at Buffalo, New York, on April 14, 1944.

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/7/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/mh

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
MAY 10 1944 P.M.



**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 62-1126

Detroit, Michigan
May 9, 1944

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

DATE 10/7/82 BY SP-8 BJS/mc

Director, FBI

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH, was.
The America First Party
INTERNAL SECURITY G
SECURITY MATTER - SEDITION

Dear Sir:

There is being set forth hereinafter the substance of information obtained from [REDACTED], whose identity is known to the Bureau, during the period from April 20 through May 8, 1944. b7D

Informant advised that SMITH has been in contact with GERALD WINROD, one of the defendants in the sedition case presently being tried in Washington, D. C., and that SMITH apparently had been inquiring of WINROD as to the progress of this case and expressing the hope that the outcome would be satisfactory for WINROD.

The informant stated further that he was under the impression that [REDACTED] an acquaintance of SMITH, was apparently staying in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of reporting to SMITH the progress of that particular trial. [REDACTED] has been in contact with SMITH on several occasions during the above mentioned period and on these occasions [REDACTED] has advised SMITH as to the status of the trial. b7C

It is also being noted at this time that during the entire course of the above-named period SMITH has been very busily engaged in exchanging his opinion with others that he contacted concerning the possibility of DEWEY and other potential candidates defeating President Roosevelt in the next presidential election. D

SMITH has been busily engaged also in contacting various newspapers explaining his opinion to the newspapers concerning WILKIE'S defeat in Wisconsin and the possibility of DEWEY being elected president in the event DEWEY refuses to recognize the potential strength of the SMITH organization. 62-4558-482

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(5)

Director, FBI
May 9, 1944

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH, was.
The America First Party
INTERNAL SECURITY G
SECURITY MATTER - SEDITION

Along these same lines, informant advised that SMITH in the last few days has filed petitions with the Secretary of State of Michigan for the purpose of having America First Party placed on the next ballot in the state of Michigan.

SMITH has also made arrangements for various meetings to be held in the month of May, said meetings to be at Cleveland, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Informant advised that during the time of the outbreak of the Montgomery Ward dispute in Chicago, SMITH dispatched a telegram of congratulations to SEWELL AVERY, operations manager for the Montgomery Ward Company. SMITH has commented on several occasions that in his opinion AVERY should be president of the United States. It is further to be noted that in response to the telegram sent by SMITH, AVERY at a later date communicated with SMITH thanking him for his telegram.

SMITH has recently been in contact with JOSEPH PEW of the Sun Oil Company in Philadelphia who apparently is the PEW who is regarded as a political power in the eastern section of the United States and at that time PEW stated that he was interested either in the candidacy of DEWEY or BRICKER whichever one came to the convention with the most votes. During the course of this conversation PEW did not seem to agree with SMITH in all of his statements and stated he intended to visit Washington the latter part of the month and might stop in to have a personal visit with SMITH.

It was ascertained that on May 7, 1944, SMITH met a group of his constituents in Flint and Saginaw, Michigan, with the idea in mind of having these individuals circulate petitions among the people in the northern part of Michigan for the purpose of having the America First Party placed on the ballot.

Informant advised further under date of May 6 that information had been received indicating that SMITH was attempting to persuade Congressman BINDURIP (phonetic) of Nebraska to address one of the America First meetings although there is no indication that the Congressman has definitely acquiesced to this proposition.

Very truly yours,

R. A. Guerin
R. A. GUERIN, SAC

former Bindurip
JWW:MBB

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **DETROIT, MICHIGAN**

82440

REPORT MADE AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 4-14-44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3-23, 24, 30, 31, 4-1, 4-44	REPORT MADE <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div>
TITLE GERALD L. K. SMITH, with aliases; The America First Party			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY MATR

b7c

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject and CHARLES A. MADDEN spoke at private meeting held 3-31-44. Meeting was held at Hotel Statler, Buffalo, and was booked in the name of CHARLES A. MADDEN, American Legion Post of Pittsburgh. It was attended by approximately one hundred sixty persons, mostly women, practically all of whom were members of the Economics League of Buffalo. About eight members of the American Legion, Buffalo, insisted upon entrance to the meeting and were admitted. Upon adjournment of meeting, Dr. JOSEPH A. HAWN, Erie County Commander of American Legion, and PAUL WAMSLEY, Erie County American Legion Americanism Chairman, challenged the right of MADDEN to represent himself as spokesman for the Legion, which representation was denied by SMITH and MADDEN. Informants advise that SMITH appeared somewhat at a disadvantage during the course of his speech, probably because of the unexpected visitors at meeting. Excerpts of speeches at meeting set forth. Subject, MADDEN and Congressman CLARE E. HOFFMAN scheduled to speak at Kleinhans Music Hall on 5-17-44.

-P-

REFERENCES:

Letter from Detroit to Buffalo dated March 16, 1944.
 Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated March 27, 1944, at Detroit.

b2c

DETAILS:

b2c
b2D

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *John B. Hill* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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- 1 - St. Louis (information)
- 3 - Buffalo

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62-43818-483

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30 APR 27 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/2/82 BY [signature]

of the Economics League, advised that a closed meeting of the Economics League was being held at the Hotel Statler on March 31, 1944. He stated that GERALD L. K. SMITH and CHARLES A. MADDEN were to be the featured speakers. [redacted] advised that invitations to the meeting had been mailed to the members of the Economics League, and that although he had not received an invitation, he understood that it was to be very restricted in attendance and that it would be necessary for those attending to present their cards at the door.

[redacted] advised that about March 1, 1944, a person who represented himself as [redacted] Buffalo telephone number [redacted] telephonically contacted the Hotel Statler and requested the use of the Fillmore Room for 8:00 P.M. on March 31, 1944. (It is noted that the Buffalo telephone directory lists one [redacted] telephone [redacted] No [redacted] is listed for the telephone number [redacted]. The caller stated that he represented "CHARLES A. MADDEN, American Legion Post of Pittsburgh," and requested that the room be booked in that name. He stated that seating accommodations for three hundred twenty-five persons were desired. Informant advised that upon receipt of this call the Fillmore Room was rented for thirty-five dollars rent for four hours.

It was subsequently ascertained from [redacted] that "GERALD L. K. SMITH AND WIFE", 1753 Seyburn Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, registered at the Hotel Statler on March 31, 1944, at 10:06 A.M. These individuals occupied Room 1408, at the rate of eight dollars and twenty-five cents per day, and checked out of the Hotel on April 3, 1944, at 10:15 A.M. Informant also advised that CHARLES A. MADDEN, 301 South Negley Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, checked in at the Hotel Statler on March 31, 1944, at 9:04 A.M. MADDEN occupied Room 1634, at the rate of four dollars and ninety-five cents per day and checked out of the hotel on April 1, 1944, at 4:47 P.M.

Informant also advised that [redacted] registered at the Hotel Statler on March 31, 1944, at 7:57 A.M. She occupied room 1410 at the rate of six dollars and five cents per day, and checked out of the hotel on April 2, 1944, at 3:56 P.M. The records of the Hotel Statler, according to informants, reflect that SMITH paid a total bill of \$73.38, which included MADDEN's bill of \$4.95 and [redacted] bill which was \$14.65.

Dr. [redacted] ERL, Erie County Commander of the American Legion, 2190 Delaware Avenue, residing at 960 Amherst Street, both Buffalo, advised that he received information that there was a meeting booked in the name of "CHARLES A. MADDEN - American Legion Post of Pittsburgh" to be held at the

Hotel Statler on March 31, 1944. He advised that he had no knowledge that an official meeting of the American Legion was scheduled for Buffalo on that night and that he heard that subject and MADDEN were in town and thought that he should attend the meeting and find out what it was all about. He stated that he, accompanied by a few other members of the American Legion, went to the Fillmore Room at Hotel Statler at 8:30 P.M., March 31, 1944. He advised that there was a woman at the door of the Fillmore Room to whom he identified himself and the other members of the American Legion and told her that they desired to attend the American Legion meeting. The woman at the door advised him that it was the Economics League which was holding a meeting in the Fillmore Room. When he advised that it was booked in the name of the American Legion Post of Pittsburgh and demanded that he be permitted to attend, the woman called JOSEPH H. STOFFEL, President of the Economics League who immediately came to the door and greeted HAWN and invited him and his guests to attend the meeting.

HAWN stated that immediately after they got inside the Fillmore Room, they were given cards which set forth at the top of the card "The Economics League \$\$\$\$ An Organization to promote 'Justice For All' Through Constitutional Money", and were requested to complete the card with their names and addresses. He stated that they complied with this and were ushered to seats.

HAWN further advised that shortly thereafter STOFFEL opened the meeting by making a short introductory speech introducing GERALD L. K. SMITH. HAWN advised that after SMITH spoke about one hour, he concluded by introducing MADDEN. HAWN also stated that in view of the fact that MADDEN was apparently holding himself out as representing the American Legion, he requested [REDACTED] a member of the American Legion delegation, to make notes of the meeting. Excerpts from these notes will be set forth hereafter. HAWN also advised that upon conclusion of MADDEN's address, SMITH adjourned the meeting, whereupon he and PAUL WAMSLEY, County Americanism Chairman, went to the front of the room and challenged the right of MADDEN to represent himself as a spokesman of the American Legion. b7c

HAWN stated that several of the women in attendance at the meeting milled around the front of the room and he thought for a few minutes that a squabble might occur. He stated that trouble was averted when SMITH and MADDEN announced that the meeting "had nothing whatever to do with the American Legion." He stated that SMITH added, "I have no idea how such an error came to be published." SMITH then turned to HAWN and stated, "Has anything been said at this meeting tonight that can be considered un-American?" HAWN told Reporting Agent that he felt compelled to reply in the negative and did so. He stated that the same question was directed by SMITH to WAMSLEY and that WAMSLEY in some way avoided an answer.

HAWN estimated that about one hundred sixty persons, mostly women, attended the meeting. HAWN telephonically contacted [REDACTED] b7c, who thereafter delivered to this office excerpts from the speech of GERALD L. K. SMITH and CHARLES A. MADDEN. They are as follows:

The Communist Party of Missouri was the leading opponent of our right to speak in the City of St. Louis. It was led by the head of the Communist Party named Herbert Benjamin. Herbert Benjamin appeared before the City Council and said: 'I protest the appearance of Gerald L. K. Smith and his leaders in the City of St. Louis'. The president of the council, knowing him, said: 'Mr. Benjamin, if Joseph Stalin came to the City of St. Louis, would you be willing to have him speak in St. Louis?' Mr. Benjamin said: 'Yes, if Joseph Stalin should come to the City of St. Louis, we would be willing to let him speak in St. Louis.' He said: 'I don't think it will hurt St. Louis.' The St. Louis Post-Despatch said: 'We do not agree with Gerald L. K. Smith on his principles but we believe there is a principle at stake' and I am pleased to say they all advocated our right to speak in the City of St. Louis. We were well satisfied in the City of St. Louis for it was here that Wendell Willkie had spoken, and we wanted to know whether we had a greater following than Willkie. Willkie's meeting was advertised far and wide. We sat up chairs in over-flow rooms. They put in loud speakers. They had a far better press; the appearance of Mr. Willkie was broadcast from one end of St. Louis to the other, and his appearance was publicized in all of the papers of the United States. When he stood up, on the night on which he was to speak, he had less than 700 people. When I stood up to speak, and Mr. Madden and Mr. Arthur [REDACTED], former commander of the American Legion for the State of Illinois, by actual count, not from somebody's estimate, but by actual checking by meter as they came in the door, we had 2189 people from 14 different states in the great central area.

* * *

I appeared in the City Minneapolis the other day in response to those who had testified against my right to speak in Minneapolis. When the witnesses were all through testifying against me--and there were seventeen of them--I arose and said: 'There is not a single question that any witness can ask me that I am not willing to answer. I want to take the charges that have been made against my patriotism one at a time. I am going to stop if I do not answer each one satisfactorily and I will not proceed to the next one until it is answered satisfactorily.' I went down through the charges of these people--most of them left wingers.

* * * * *

If Homer Chaillaux, Chairman of the Americanism Committee of the American Legion, shall challenge my Americanism I will never ask any committee to apply for the use of the auditorium in my name.

If Martin Dies, chairman of the Americanism Committee for the lower House, will question my Americanism I will withdraw any application to appear in your illustrious city.

* * * * *

MR. SMITH (referring to Mr. Hoffman) said: His activities have been underscored by Homer Chaillaux of the American Legion.

* * * * *

Mons. O'Brien said if there was ever a christian it is Joe Stoffel. When I wrote my reply to the editorial of the Courier-Express, I told Mr. Stoffel to take it to Mons. O'Brien and I said: 'If he don't approve of it, don't take it to the Courier-Express.' And I wrote in that letter: 'If this appears, it has the approval of Mons. O'Brien and Fr. Anstett.'

* * * * *

Why did we bring Mr. Madden here tonight? Because he is an American Legionnaire, Past Commander of his Legion Post, active in Americanism. Don't you dare impugn his patriotism. He has two brothers, each of whom have furnished sons for this war and both of those sons have been killed. We asked Mr. Madden to come over here--in fact, Mr. Madden arranged for this room tonight, in order that he might come over and give his testimony and review what he knows about our American First activities, and you are going to hear him here in just a very few moments.

I am sure that every person here wants to help the Committee pay the cost of this meeting. I have here something that I want to give everybody tonight that donates to this expense--a book written by an American Legionnaire, J. Edward Jones, entitled, 'So They Indicted Me', a story of most of the details of the persecution Mr. Jones had suffered in Washington. Head of the oil pool, he resigned and branded the whole thing as Facist. Harold Ickes said: 'Give him the works' so they went through his files and looted him for enough to send him to jail for 75 years. One day he was called up by a man who said he knew a man who knew a man who knew a man who wanted to see him. The man came up, one cold-blooded rascal. He sat him down in his office, pressed a button and started a recording

machine. He said: 'Who are you?' He said: 'I am Eleanore Roosevelt's business manager, I can take you to Washington and introduce you to the right parties and this will never come to trial.' 'How much will it cost me', he said. '\$25,000.00'. He didn't know his whole conversation and a lot more than I have said had been recorded. He said: 'This is getting good. I will just sit tight and see what happens.' This is all a matter of court record. In a few days a woman called him. She said: 'I am the wife of the man who examined your books, and he wants to see you.' He said: 'Tell him to come to my office tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.' The man walked in; Mr. Jones pressed the same button, and he said: 'What do you want?' Well, he said: 'when I examined your books for the government, I examined them crooked but they told me we must give you the works but I can give you the information which you can give to your attorney and you will never be convicted.' Jones said: 'How much do you want?' He said: 'I want fifteen thousand dollars down and so much later on.' Jones said: 'Be at my home at Scarsdale, New York, tomorrow morning.' Jones was there. He had his house loaded. He made the man repeat the offer, handed him \$15,000. in marked money, and they grabbed him on leaving the house. Watchmen on the lawn revealed that his next superior in the New Deal was hiding behind a tree. He ran. He was out there waiting for his cut. I persuaded Ed. Jones to write this down. He wrote it down and nobody would publish it. Finally he established his own little publishing firm and published it. I have sent these all over the United States. They contain the exact dictaphone records.

* * * * *

We are going to have a great meeting in Buffalo. I will tell you more about it later on. I will tell you the name of the place. The contract is signed.

* * * * *

The first thing, we are indebted to the attorney for the Civil Liberties Union, who is in no sense a part of our program. He has defended everybody for their civil liberties, for their sound rights--Mr. BARNSDALL, of the City of Buffalo. If he is here, I want him to stand up. He is that little fellow way in the back. Mr. Barnsdall will corroborate what I am about to say. Our national committee has decided to cooperate with Mr. Stoffel and his committee in carrying on this fight. We have lost in the lower court and are going to the next court; in fact we are going

to carry it as high as necessary in order to win. We are not only conferring with Mr. Barnsdall, but we are conferring with the most reputable legal minds in America as pertains to this case and we will carry the case up to the higher courts on his advice. The cost is minor; there is no cost for the lawyer; the cost is for copy writing and so on which will run into three hundred dollars, counting my trip to Buffalo. The rent of this room cost \$35. I am not asking you to pay the expense of Mrs. Smith's transportation, and mine ever here; that expense is being born by our committee. I am sure every person who is a friend of ours wants to give something each month. To every person who gives a dollar or more I will send one of these Jones' books.

* * * * *

And also I bring out what Mr. Dies brought out. You were told the author of 'Under Cover' is a traitor and should be indicted for sedition. There are Legionnaires here tonight who have always supported Mr. Dies. I challenge the American Legion of this County to support Mr. Dies in his charge against that rascal who tried to prove that Henry Ford was a paid emissary, and Senator Hiram Johnson, of California. Was Barkley sincere? Sure he was, about getting re-elected next fall in a state that went Republican.

* * * *

I want to say something else. The scurrilous liars that have been attempting to impugn my patriotism have accused me of promoting race-hatred between the blacks and whites. May I remind you that it was Senator Bilbo who said: 'Drive those nigger lovers out of the South.' The District Attorney has written me a beautiful letter that is available in photostat for the Legion Posts of the American Legion. Let me warn the minorities. There are sinister influences at work. I challenge any Jew or friend of the Jews to cite one instance where I have ever promoted anti-semitism.

* * * * *

Charles A. Madden is an honored citizen of Pittsburgh; a past Commander of his Legion Post; a man whose patriotism and Americanism has never been impugned, whose two nephews have already been killed in this war. We got off on the wrong foot in this town, the only town in America. Our enemies rolled up lies that were believed. Yes, we will admit the only reason we brought this Legionnaire here is to have him stand between us and our enemies. I want Mr. Madden to open, first, by quoting for you from memory the Declaration of

Independence. Let me tell you a little joke. He was quoting the Declaration of Independence for a big rally and one of our enemies stepped in--he was sent there to get Madden. He listed in on Madden right in the middle of the Declaration of Independence and said: 'Listen to him. I don't like that; sounds like a damned Nazi to me'. What he was quoting was the Declaration of Independence. I present to you this good man, this rugged American, Charles A. Madden. Let's give him a hand. (Applause).

* * * * *

CHARLES A. MADDEN:
members and my fellow Americans:

Mr. Stoffel, Mr. Smith,

My only interest in this great nation of ours is for a good government while I live and the privilege of bequeathing to my children a good government when I pass on.

I became interested in Mr. Smith, and my only interest was the truth. Before I spoke for Mr. Smith I investigated every word that Mr. Smith had spoken, and I didn't take the records of the Communist Party or somebody else who was interested in damning Mr. Smith. I took factual evidence, and making any statement unsupported by facts only affects the character of he who makes the statement. I am sorry to say that some people make statements unsupported by any facts, to go out and get a lot of publicity and then have to retract it later. I am interested in the government our fathers bequeathed to us.

The Constitution of the United States is an admirable document. Mr. Gladstone, who was a Britisher at the time-- British Prime Minister--said the constitution of the United States was the greatest document ever struck off by the brain and purpose of man and would be given a place in the history of the world.

I am interested in that document. I am interested in its preservation. I am interested that it will stand as a rock and when the flood tide sweeps over it will be still a rock, and when the flood tide recedes--and we have had a little flood tide in the last ten years--the constitution has been preserved, thank God, and the flood tide is receding.

Our fathers were opposed to tyranny and saw it in action. When they penned that great document they not only protected everybody who came under the constitution of the United States but they

made it a document wherein those who had charge of it could not use it to the detriment of the people. They gave us an executive, a legislative and a judicial government, under which all of the people of the land would be protected equally under the law.

The beginning of our Americanism was when Thomas Jefferson penned the Declaration of Independence and I, as a small boy, was taught in the school, down in West Virginia, to recite the Declaration of Independence, and I have always been interested in everything pertaining to the preservation of the United States constitution.

I will recite the Declaration of Independence for you and I hope that no one, because I do, will say that I am attacking any kind or organization or other because I am only interested that our flag will float over this land; that no constitution shall be above our Constitution and no flag float above our flag.

(Here Mr. Madden recited the Declaration of Independence.)

My fellow Americans, that is the day Americanism started, right there. Patrick Henry's address in the Virginia Assembly, which I also know from memory, was a while ahead of that; the famous 'give me liberty or give me death'; that is all you hear; Patrick Henry said many things besides 'give me liberty or give me death'.

But our fathers went on to fight a war and throw off tyranny, and the same people came to establish this great government under which for 155 years we have lived at peace as a unity.

Now, within the last few years, there have been attempts to put a flag above our flag.

Over a year ago I appeared before the Senate Military Affairs Committee and I have the document here that was put out by that Committee, exposing this flag which some one said is the United States flag or the Cambridge flag or something else. (Showing flag.)

I would like to explain to you people what this flag is. It isn't the United States flag. That is a 'Union Now' flag of Federal Unionism, Inc., which has offices in New York, number 1 Fortieth Street, or number 10 Fortieth Street, New York City.

That isn't the American flag. All they left us were the stripes. Where is New York? New York is represented in our flag as one of the Thirteen states. New York isn't there. My state of Pennsylvania

isn't there. Our state gave us the Declaration of Independence, the constitution of the United States and Betsy Ross made the first American flag in Philadelphia. Texas isn't there. California isn't there. Illinois isn't there.

Now, instead of condemning us for exposing this thing with the gold star, one state; the star of Bethlehem which represents the theocratic state, one government over all--that is what that flag is. I am sorry that it was represented as being the American flag because it isn't an American flag. The Empire State must go; the State of Pennsylvania must go, the state that gave us the flag, the state that gave us the Declaration of Independence, and the State that gave us the Constitution, and there is set up a government above our government, a union with great freedom. I exposed this thing before the Senate Military Affairs Committee on April 17, 1943. I have the document here.

Let us protect the flag with the 48 stars. That is our flag. Some people have said, 'Oh, that is just the flag we made up. We went down to the Anning Flag people in New York, the biggest flag manufacturers in this nation. We went in and asked to buy a 'Union Now' flag and they sold us that flag. They didn't sell us a Cambridge flag. I know what the Cambridge flag is, and I know well what it is; the King James and King Arthur star and cross in the corner. That is not the Cambridge flag (referring to flag in hand), that is the 'Union Now' flag. We don't need 'Union Now' with anybody on the fact of this earth.

The best answer to that is the fact that in 1917 and '18, when I and my comrades back there, went over to make the world safe for democracy, who had to come to the rescue of the great democratic republic of the western hemisphere? We went over there and straightened out Europe's trouble. Don't let anybody tell you we didn't win the war because we did. It was the politicians at the Peace Table that lost the war after we had won it.

This great republic here was able to go across to save Europe in '17 and '18. That is one reason we don't need anybody to help us. They have been fighting over there for thousands of years and couldn't save themselves.

Now, in 1939, when war started, it was the same old problem--to get us into the war. Who had to come to the rescue? America, the home of liberty, the great republic, the country of a free government, free men preaching individual liberty. We are the people that had to go to rescue the masses that don't have the brains enough to keep from fighting.

So why do we have to ally ourselves with them in Union Now? So instead of being at war for twenty years we will be perpetually at war. Those are some of the things we have come here to tell, and I will tell that truth until death perish my name, perish my liberty but let America be free; let her be independent.

Who are some of our critics? Mr. Winchell said Mr. Smith jumped on this flag here in Buffalo. Mr. Winchell was uninformed. If he had known the truth, I don't think he would tell an untruth. He was misinformed. Somebody told him Mr. Smith jumped on the American flag. Mr. Smith would not jump on the American flag, but he would be attempting to jump on something they are attempting to put above our flag.

I will tell you something about Walter Winchell. I will give you facts. In the Readers Digest of 1939 they accused us of being isolationists; we are still isolationists, and here are two years that are making history. History is in the making all the time. Maybe twenty-five years after somebody is dead they find out somebody instead of being wrong was right. Here is something from the Readers Digest. This is a copy of the Ave Maria Magazine, the official publication of Notre Dame University.

'Walter Winchell has been retired from active duty in the Navy because of his criticism of members of Congress who were isolationists before our country got into the war.'

Winchell is arousing our people to war, but Winchell was a greater isolationist than any of the people he criticized. He only turned turtle when it seemed expedient for him to get on the administration's band wagon so he could continue broadcasting.

Let's quote the Readers Digest of June, 1943.

Once again America is playing with the loaded dice of destiny. Once again America is playing the old school, but if we are to have another unknown soldier, let us not ask him to die for an unknown reason or in the mud where he will not increase America's resources. The last war merely ruined our fertile land. In the last war we loaned our gold and got gold-bricked in return. If Mr. Winchell jumped through the hoop at the opportune moment, as a reward he has been put on the inactive list where he can continue his broadcasting to his heart's content.

Mr. Winchell was a greater isolationist than I was. I am for co-operation with all nations. I believe what George Washington

believed; co-operate with all nations, covet good relations with all nations, but engangling alliances with none. Against the insidious wiles of foreign governments I abjure you to believe the philosophies of the people ought to be constantly awake, since foreign intervention is the surest way to destroy a republican form of government. That was George Washington.

We are going to have a great crop of young American men returning crippled. I belong to an organization, two or three organizations, that are pledged to assist these boys. I am a member of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, 40 & 8, and the Naval Veterans. I know what we went through. I know how we had to pound up the steps of the capital and back, pleading for the rights of the veterans of the last war. I know all of those things well. They finally were able to get through a little bit of legislation for the benefit of the veterans.

This newspaper here is March 10, 1933. That is six days after the present chief executive took office. Here is the message. He started out with the Economy Act that took more from the Veterans; it took four times more from the veterans than it took from anyone else. Too often in recent history liberal governments have been wrecked on the rocks of loose financial programs. Avoid this danger. It is too late for leisurely approach to the problem. We must not wait to act several months hence. The emergency is acute. We must meet it. We must meet it with resolute purpose. Now, the members of Congress are in agreement on economy. I believe you and I are in complete agreement and my duty is to advise you as to the methods. I am not speaking to you in general terms. I am reading from records.

In other words—I am dictating to you. That was on March 10.

Those were days when there was mass hysteria. You could propose a piece of legislation one day, send it down and get it passed the next day. House votes five hundred million federal out. This is March 12, 1933. Veterans benefits slashed. Reduction in veterans' benefits estimated at four hundred million dollars a year, partly to be achieved by provisions of law and partly by bread powers given to the President to discontinue all benefits to World War Veterans subject to permanent disability. This omits the phraseology 'to increase the 8 1/3 out to 15 per cent'. That has reference to members of Congress and doesn't have reference to veterans. In that cut the veterans were cut four hundred millions. There was a cut of five hundred millions but four hundred millions were taken from the veterans of the last war.

The question in my mind is this: Should we entrust to a man who made this cut on the veterans, a man who vetoed the soldiers' bonus when it was passed and thank God congress passed it over the veto because I needed it and many others did too? Should we entrust--and he has asked for the privilege of handling all the legislation of this war--should we entrust that to the chief executive to do the returning veterans as he sees fit?

For my part, I would give him a year's pay. I would tell him, when handing him his discharge, that he can go and look for a job for a year and if he don't find it we will pay him anyhow.

I ask you people in Providence to be honest, investigate. If that is brought out and there is mass hysteria abroad in the land, people in a hurry to beat their breasts regardless of many statements that are not true, I don't care where our flag floats, let that flag stand for justice wherever it floats. Let it stand for justice between man and man, between nation and nation, for humanity always.

I think that what we should do is, go and kneel in calmness, in spirit, and pray that the spirit of George Washington might return to us."

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[REDACTED] for the Courier-Express advised that he "happened to be on the mezzanine floor of the Hotel Statler a few minutes before 8:00 P.M., March 31", when he met subject. He stated he advised subject that the photographer and reporter were present in the hotel and requested that they be permitted to attend the meeting which he was holding. He stated that SMITH told him he would be glad to have them present and he was sorry that "you cannot attend". [REDACTED] stated that he explained that he was free for the evening and would like to attend. Whereupon SMITH invited him.

He told Agent that he attended the meeting and estimated that there were about one hundred sixty in attendance, adding that they were mostly women and mostly all members of the Economics League, with the exception of the representatives of the American Legion. [REDACTED] stated that in his speech SMITH charged that the City of Buffalo had violated the Bill of Rights of the Constitution in denying him the right to speak to the public in the city-operated or other community halls. SMITH said that his local committee

would take its case to the Supreme Court, if necessary.

According to [REDACTED] SMITH also stated, "I have been denied the privilege of speaking in the same auditorium used by EARL BROWDER, head of the Communist Party, HARRY BRIDGES, who was called a Communist by Roosevelt's own Attorney General and JOHN ROY CARLSON, author of 'Under Cover' and the man Representative MARTIN DIES calls un-American." SMITH stated that the "America First" stands for Americanism and nothing else. [REDACTED] also told Agent that in his speech SMITH declared that it was the "Left Wingers and Fourth Dealers" who were smearing him and the America First Party.

SMITH said the Party was for all the "necessary spending for the war effort, but not for the six billion dollars spent in South America, when this could mean \$1,000.00 if distributed after the conclusion of the war." SMITH said that he was against any president holding office for more than two terms and that "if the Roosevelts should be divorced completely from politics after the next election, Willkie go to Moscow and Wallace peddle milk in China", he would be happy. He continued, "If only one man of the one hundred thirty million people of this country can direct this nation of ours, then this country is shot to hell and might as well find it out at the next election."

[REDACTED] further advised that SMITH declared that the America First has a seven-point program. These, SMITH said, were: America First in war and peace; no encroachment on National sovereignty; repeal of bureaucratic fascism; fight New Deal Communism; general treatment of Veterans of World War #2; no labor draft and return of system of private enterprise. [REDACTED] also stated that at one point in his speech, SMITH related that the head of a theological school in Minneapolis, upon his recent visit to that City, had asked him to dedicate a part of their library to SMITH's father who had been a well-known Baptist preacher in that area. He also stated that SMITH said that he was not opposed to any religious group and pointed out that his own son was a Catholic.

[REDACTED] advised Reporting Agent that the American flag was displayed at the front of the room throughout the meeting and that during the course of MADDEN's speech, MADDEN exhibited the Cambridge flag, with the exception of the fact that there was a star in the middle of the Union Jack, and stated that "this isn't the American flag."

Excerpts of the speeches of SMITH and MADDEN which were transcribed by [REDACTED] were exhibited to [REDACTED]; whereupon he stated that, in his opinion, the excerpts together with the foregoing comments made by him furnished a rather complete account of the meeting.

PAUL WAMSLEY, 281 Hartwell Road, Buffalo, Principal of Public School #51, Buffalo, and Chairman of Erie County Americanism Committee of the American Legion, was contacted and advised that upon receiving notice that a meeting was booked in the name of the American Legion of Pittsburgh, he, accompanied by MORTON P. LEVY, Chairman of the Americanism Committee of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States, at the time of the meeting went to the Fillmore Room of Hotel Statler and requested that they be granted permission to attend the meeting. He stated that a man at the door of the hall politely told them that it was a meeting of the Economics League and that it was not open to outsiders. He advised thereafter that they were of the opinion that Dr. HAWN was already inside the hall and they had him paged. He stated that thereafter they accompanied Dr. HAWN to the meeting.

WAMSLEY specifically pointed out that while SMITH at one point in his speech told his audience that a public meeting would be held by him in the future at Buffalo, the place and time of which he would announce later in the evening, he failed to make this disclosure at any time throughout the meeting. WAMSLEY was unable to furnish any additional information regarding comments made by SMITH or MADDEN at the meeting.

MORTON P. LEVY, tailor, 1306 Delaware Avenue, Chairman of the Americanism Committee of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States, Buffalo, New York, confirmed the facts furnished by WAMSLEY. LEVY delivered to Reporting Agent copies of the following pamphlets which were distributed at the meeting:

Pamphlet entitled "666 SLAVE ACT", which was the statement made by GERALD L. K. SMITH in testimony before U. S. Senate-Military Affairs Committee on February 5, 1944.

Pamphlet entitled "ARE FOOD SUBSIDIES NECESSARY?" by WILLFORD I. KING.

Pamphlet entitled, "ARE THE UPPER INCOME CLASSES GETTING AN INCREASING SHARE OF THE NATIONAL INCOME?" by WILLFORD I. KING.

Pamphlet entitled, "THE WELFARE STATE - DO YOU WANT IT IN AMERICA?" by S. B. PETTENGILL.

Pamphlet entitled, "DESTRUCTIVE TAXATION", which was an editorial appearing in the New York Journal-American on June 11, 1943.

Pamphlet entitled, "JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRATS vs. NEW DEAL" by S. B. PETTENGILL.

Pamphlet entitled, "I AM PRIVATE ENTERPRISE", re-printed from Benjamin DeCasseres' column in the New York Journal-American.

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Leaflet entitled, "BISMARCK'S GOLDEN CHAIN" by
SAMUEL B. PETTENGILL.

Leaflet entitled, "COMING CRISIS IN OIL" by
S. B. PETTENGILL.

Leaflet entitled, "TEN POINTS
THEY COST SO LITTLE
THEY ARE WORTH SO MUCH!"

Leaflet entitled, "LINCOLN ON LIMITATION"

Leaflet with certificate of the "Constitutional Money
League of America" printed thereon.

Mr. LEVY also advised that envelopes and pencils for contributions
to the America First Party were distributed, adding that SMITH stated that
if the persons in attendance made large contributions, they could keep the
pencils.

The above mentioned pamphlets are being retained in the exhibit
envelope of this file in the Buffalo Field Division.

[REDACTED] was subsequently interviewed and advised that he atten-
ded a meeting held in the Fillmore Room of the Hotel Statler on March 31,
1944, but that he did not arrive at the meeting until approximately 9:00 P.M.
[REDACTED] delivered to Reporting Agent a copy of "THE CROSS AND THE FLAG" for
March, 1944, Volume 2, Number 12, which he stated were being sold at the
meeting for twenty-five cents. This copy is also being retained in the
exhibit envelope of this file in the Buffalo Field Division.

[REDACTED] pointed out to Reporting Agent that he noticed a girl in the
front of the room throughout the meeting and noted that she took a few notes
during the course of the meeting. He stated that he was of the opinion that
this girl must have been SMITH's Secretary. [REDACTED] told Reporting Agent that,
in his opinion, SMITH throughout the course of his speech appeared some-
what at a disadvantage, adding that possibly this was caused by the un-
expected visitors at the meeting.

[REDACTED] Kleinhans Music Hall Management,
Inc., The Circle and 14th Street, Buffalo, New York, advised Reporting Agent
that JOSEPH H. STOFFEL, President of the Economics League, who resides at
98 Comstock Avenue, Buffalo, attempted to rent the Mary Seaton Room for
October 25, 1943, advising that the following persons would speak: SMITH,
Congressman CLARE HOFFMAN and CHARLES MADDEN. [REDACTED] stated that she
advised STOFFEL that the hall was not available for that date and referred

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him to the Buffalo Municipal Auditorium, where SMITH was not permitted to speak.

She stated the next contact she had with STOFFEL was on March 13, 1944, when he made inquiry as to when the Mary Seaton Room would be available, advising that the Economics League intended to feature SMITH as a speaker. [REDACTED] advised him that the room would be available May 16, 1944 or May 17, 1944, and told him to make a formal request in writing in the near future, in the event one of the dates was suitable. She advised that she contacted STOFFEL on March 27, 1944, and that he told her that the Economics League desired to rent the Mary Seaton Room for a rally to be held Wednesday, May 17, 1944, at 7:30 P.M.

STOFFEL subsequently confirmed this rental by letter dated March 27, 1944, which letter set forth: "The speakers on this occasion will be: Commander CHARLES A. MADDEN, American Legion Post, Pittsburgh; GERALD L. K. SMITH of Detroit; Congressman CLARE HOFFMAN is expected and if unable, some other nationally known person will substitute. [REDACTED] advised that the rental for a four-hour period would be seventy-five dollars, plus ten dollars for the use of the public address system.

[REDACTED] advised Reporting Agent that the Mary Seaton Room seats seven hundred ninety persons. She pointed out to Agent that the Kleinhans Music Hall, while owned by the City of Buffalo, is managed by the Kleinhans Music Hall Management, Inc., and that the City officials have no voice whatever in deciding to whom the hall should be rented. She stated that she was cognizant of the fact that the City of Buffalo had denied use of the Buffalo Municipal Auditorium to the Economics League to feature SMITH, but pointed out that it has always been the policy of Kleinhans Music Hall to in no way hinder freedom of speech, and consequently, they would have no basis for refusing to permit SMITH to speak in the hall.

She added that, in the event SMITH or any other person makes seditious statements in the hall, it would constitute sufficient grounds for their refusal to rent the hall in the future.

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- P E N D I N G -

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE BUFFALO FIELD DIVISION

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Will report activities of meeting of Economics League
scheduled to be held May 17, 1944, at 7:30 P.M., at
Kleinhans Music Hall, Buffalo.

Identity of confidential informants mentioned
in the foregoing report of Special Agent
[REDACTED] dated April 14, 1944, is
as follows:

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b7c

b2D

BU 14-7

A copy of this report is being designated for the St. Louis Field Division inasmuch as the City of St. Louis is referred to in the first paragraph of the excerpts of SMITH's speech set out in the foregoing report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated April 14, 1944, at Buffalo, New York.

b7c

AMERICA FIRSTERS FACTOR IN POLITICS, SAYS G. L. K. SMITH

To the undisguised delight of most of the approximately 500 persons in the Mary Seaton Room in Kleinhans Music Hall Wednesday night, National Director Gerald L. K. Smith of the America First Party heaped criticism on the Administration and ridicule on New Dealers and declared:

"We're nationalists, we America Firsters, and because we're against the New Deal internationalists, they call us Fascists."

Mr. Smith's appearance climaxed several months' effort to get a hall in which to speak, the city refusing to rent Memorial Auditorium to him.

No untoward incidents marred the three-hour meeting. FBI and Secret Service men, plainclothes detectives and uniformed policemen were on hand but audience applause was the only interruption in the oratory of Mr. Smith and Mrs. Ernest Lundeen, widow of the late Minnesota senator.

"More Congress" Needed

Charles A. Madden, commander of a Pittsburgh American Legion Post, did not speak although scheduled and no explanation was given. Dr. Joseph R. Hawn, county commander, and Paul Wamsley, Americanization chairman of the American Legion here, attended "to see that the Legion was not misused by speakers."

As a fourth-term candidate President Roosevelt is open to criticism and must expect it, said Mr. Smith, declaring: "We don't need a big, strong man for President, we need less President and more Congress. We've had too much President in the last 11 years."

Sidney Hillman, CIO Political Action leader, is Mr. Roosevelt's man and has raised a tremendous fund from assessments against CIO members for fourth-term purposes.

Refers to Dewey

He invited Vice President Henry A. Wallace to move to Russia, and assailed other New Dealers and Wendell Willkie.

"Every politician knows that the

next man to be President will have to consider the nationalists," Mr. Smith declared. "Gov. Dewey once spoke unfavorably of me but that was before the Wisconsin votes were counted—he won't say it again. If he can get along with the Chicago Tribune and Col. Robert R. McCormick, we'll get along. His mother in Michigan attends my meetings."

Mrs. Lundeen assailed Columnists Walter Winchell and Drew Pearson as "the two best-known smear artists today," urged an end to the "ruinous international myth with which foreign-minded people are trying to crush and ruin America."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/2/82 BY SP-8BJK/uc

BUFFALO EVENING NEWS
Buffalo, New York
Date 5/18/44

ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

RHC:PC
TO : MR. D. M. LADD
FROM : R. H. CUNNINGHAM
SUBJECT: GERALD L. K. SMITH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/7/82 BY SP8 BTJ/mc

May 15, 1944
9:40 A.M.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

SAC Little of the Buffalo Office called at this time and advised that Gerald L. K. Smith will be in Buffalo on May 16th. He stated that Smith is scheduled to make a speech there on the evening of May 17th.

Little advised that Smith has made reservations at the Statler Hotel and requested authority to install a microphone surveillance in his room. I told Little if it could be done very discreetly and without any embarrassment to the Bureau, he could go ahead with this installation.

RECORDED 62-4381
27 MAR 18 1944

17
JUN 14 1944

62-4381-484

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
F.B.I. TELETYPE

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CLASS. BY SP8 BTJ/ma
DATE OF REVIEW 0408

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A.
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon

FBI BUFFALO
DIRECTOR
TOLL

51

1:37 PM

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF
DATE 10/2/82
Miss Gandy

GERALD L K SMITH WA INTERNAL SECURITY G PURSUANT TO TELEPHONIC AUTHOR-
IZATION [REDACTED] LAST MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE INSTALLED STATLER HOTEL
BUFFALO 12:17 A.M. [REDACTED] LAST AND REMOVED 12 MIDNIGHT SAME DATE.

LITTLE
2-37 PM OK FBI WADC HEY

RECEIVED

EX-18

RECORDED

2:09 PM EWT

102-43919-485
10

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL 61

62-43818-485

RECORDED

SAC, Buffalo

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

June 15, 1944

EX - 35

J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

GEORGE L. K. SMITH, wa
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Please refer to Buffalo teletype to the Bureau dated [redacted] informing that a microphone surveillance was installed at the Statler Hotel in Buffalo at 12:17 a.m., [redacted] and removed at 12:00 midnight that date. It is requested that you immediately notify the Bureau of the symbol number designated for this surveillance and also the identity of the room covered by the microphone surveillance and the place where the plant for this surveillance was maintained.

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CLASS. BY SP-5/STJ/mc

DATE OF REVIEW 08/2

10/7/82

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF Class 46
DATE 10/7/82

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Jones _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
JUN 15 1944 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECEIVED
JUN 15 02 04 PM '44

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **Detroit**

SL FILE NO. **100-6013**

REPORT MADE AT Saint Louis	DATE WHEN MADE 5-20-44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5-16-44	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE GERALD L. K. SMITH, with alias, THE AMERICA FIRST PARTY			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - G SECURITY MATTER SEDITION
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p>Proposed America First Party meeting for May 9, 1944, called off. DON LOHBECK, Chairman, A.F.P., Saint Louis, Mo., ordered to report for pre-induction physical examination on May 27, 1944. JOSEPH KOESTERS, another leader of the A.F.P. in Saint Louis, ordered for pre-induction physical examination May 29, 1944.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- RUC -</p> <p>REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 62-43818. Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Saint Louis, Mo., dated 5-1-44.</p> <p>DETAILS: At the America First Party meeting on April 18, 1944, which was reported in the reference report, it was announced that there would be a meeting on May 9, 1944 at 3535 Pine Street, Saint Louis, Missouri, and the main speaker would be DEEMS SMITH of the Standard Oil Company.</p> <p>[REDACTED] who is a member of the American Legion and also an officer in the Musicians Union used 3535 Pine Street for all of its meetings and when it was determined that the America First Party was going to hold a meeting there, it was decided by the owners of 3535 Pine Street that the America First Party was not desirable and that the hall should not be available.</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 62-43818-486	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 2 - Detroit 2 - Saint Louis		<p>RECORDED & INDEXED</p> <p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED</p> <p>DATE 10/7/92 BY SP-8 BT/mc</p>	

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205 OCT 13 1964

*cc Dir of Robert
6/6 5/44
[Signature]*

*All
b7c*

SL No. 100-6013.

for this organization. However, [REDACTED] also determined that this meeting on May 9, 1944 was to be canceled by the America First Party as one of its two main speakers had to go to Washington, D. C. One of the speakers is a Reverend JOHNSON, who is active in the First Church of Spiritual Science. The First Church of Spiritual Science, according to [REDACTED] has in the past held its meetings at 3535 Pine Street and some woman who is a member of that church arranged for the meeting there of the America First Party. She told the manager of that building that they expected one thousand people to attend the meeting. However, she seemed to have some difficulty in raising the money for the rental of the hall. b7c

DON LOHECK, Chairman of the America First Party, Saint Louis, Missouri, was ordered to report for a pre-induction physical examination on May 27, 1944. JOSEPH KOESTERS, another leader of the America First Party in Saint Louis, was ordered for pre-induction physical examination on May 29, 1944.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

SL No. 100-6013.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE DETROIT FIELD DIVISION

At Detroit, Michigan:

Will advise the Saint Louis Field Division if it desires that Saint Louis cover any future meetings or activities of the America First Party. It is to be noted that the individual cases on the various subjects who reside in the Saint Louis Field Division and who are active in the Saint Louis Field Division are being held open at the present time merely to follow these individuals' Selective Service status.



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
400 U. S. Court House
Buffalo 2, New York



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 14-7

May 18, 1944

Director, FBI

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH, was.
AMERICA FIRST PARTY;
INTERNAL SECURITY - G,
SEDITION.
(Bureau File 62-43818)

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a clipping from the Buffalo Evening News dated Thursday, May 18, 1944. The pertinent portion of this clipping is the fourth paragraph which reads as follows:

"FBI and Secret Service men, plainclothes detectives and uniformed policemen were on hand but audience applause was the only interruption in the oratory of Mr. Smith and Mrs. Ernest Lundeen, widow of the late Minnesota senator."

Although this meeting was covered by the Buffalo Office, no Agents from this office were in attendance among the audience at the meeting referred to above. The only individual contacted who may have been interviewed by newspapermen was Mr. PAUL WAMSLEY, Americanization Chairman of the American Legion in Buffalo, but in each instance the Agents interviewing Mr. WAMSLEY emphasized the confidential nature of the Bureau's inquiry in connection with the activities of GERALD L. K. SMITH.

It is believed that the statement quoted above was made without foundation on the part of the Buffalo Evening News and is merely an example of editorial liberty.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

JOHN B. LITTLE, SAC.

EX-1 22 MAY 1944

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 10/7/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/mca
Enclosure.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

 1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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DYNAMIC RALLY

FIVE-STATE MEETING

Cleveland Public Auditorium
(MUSIC HALL)
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Mon., May 15, 1944
8:00 P. M.

Principal Speaker

GERALD L. K. SMITH

Baltimore Sun (H. L. Mencken): "Gerald L. K. Smith is the greatest orator of this century. He begins where Bryan, Billy Sunday and LaFollette the senior left off."
Lowell Thomas says: "Gerald L. K. Smith is the most fearless and dynamic orator in America."

GERALD L. K. SMITH

National Director

SUBJECT OF ADDRESS:

MAKE WAY FOR LIBERTY

Hear this address and you will understand why the Communists, the Nazis, and the New Deal Bureaucrats hate Gerald L. K. Smith worse than any living American. You will also learn why he leads the most rapidly growing political movement in the United States.

Among the many topics with which Mr. Smith will deal in his address will be the following:

The "NO ELECTION" Conspiracy
SLAVE ACT 666
BUREAUCRATIC TYRANTS
NEW DEAL COMMUNISTS
THE FARM CRISIS

THE INTERNATIONALISTS
TREASON IN WASHINGTON
WORLD GOVERNMENT
THE FOURTH TERM PLOT
DYNAMIC ISSUES

FAT BUREAUCRATS and HUNGRY VETERANS

OTHER SPEAKERS TO BE ANNOUNCED

486

AMERICA FIRST

PRINCIPLES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/2/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/mc

The America First Crusade stands for the Following principles:

1. AMERICA MUST BE PUT FIRST IN WAR AND PEACE.

We do not mean this in the selfish, greedy sense. It is a fundamental social law that a man must consider his own first. A Scripture verse says: "He that careth not for his own is worse than an infidel."

We must safeguard our own natural resources. We must fight all attempts on the part of bureaucratic traitors to give away and exhaust our national wealth on their foreign and international ambitions.

What words could be more appropriate than "AMERICA FIRST" in the winning of the war. When peace comes, those whom we send to the peace table must be so loyal and trustworthy that their first consideration will be their own America.

We must make sure that our own veterans of this war are considered first. Attempts are being made to flood us with immigrants and refugees. If we allow millions of foreigners to flood into our country, they will take the jobs which belong to the men and women in the armed services. This must never be.

2. NO COMPROMISE

International planners are attempting to trick us into a world government. If this happens, a group of men meeting in Teheran, or Casablanca, or London, or South Africa, will be making laws for our people to obey. We must fight to keep our government in our National Capital. No foreigner must ever be permitted to make rules for our people to obey.

3. REPEAL BUREAUCRATIC FASCISM.

Students of world politics admit that the Washington bureaucracy resembles the Fascism of Europe. It represents an attempt to control our personal lives as well as our daily work by government edict from Washington. The bureaucrats delight to call those of us who are Nationalists, Fascists. They know full well, however, that the real Fascists in America are the bureaucratic tyrants of Washington.

4. FIGHT NEW DEAL COMMUNISM.

The present administration in Washington represents a strange wedding between the technique of Fascism and the philosophy of Communism. Thousands of Communists, pinks, and pro-Communists, are on the

payroll of the United States Government. Many government bureaus take their orders from men who believe in the Stalin system.

5. LESS MONEY FOR FOREIGN POLITICS AND MORE FOR DISCHARGED VETERANS.

Without limiting our military forces, we should put a stop to the program of international boondoggling now going on. Billions are being spent on South America, other billions are being loosely scattered all over the earth for non-military purposes, while our veterans are returning from this war, jobless and penniless.

Every man in the armed forces who has served more than one year should receive at least \$1000-\$500 cash, and the remainder at the rate of \$100 per month for five months. We are spending on the South Americans alone enough to give a \$1000 bonus to 6 million veterans.

6. NO LABOR DRAFT.

Mr. Roosevelt and others would give us all a number and draft every man and

7. RESTORATION OF THE SYSTEM OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

There are two outstanding enemies of private enterprise: (a) Corporate Monopoly; and (b) Government Control.

The poorest boy in America should be given an opportunity to make a million dollars if he knows how to do it. He must not be hindered by the monopolists who are usually controlled by the international bankers, and he must not be hindered by the bureaucrats who want everything to be run and owned by the government.

Private enterprise is the foundation of the American system. It springs from the teachings of Christ. Christ believed in the dignity of the individual soul, in the privacy of the individual soul.

The above issues will be emphasized in the days that are immediately ahead; and of course certain emergency issues will be discussed, such as the current attempt to call off the elections. But most of what we will have to say will center in the enunciated principles listed above.

EMERGENCY ISSUES:

- Fight the slave act--Senate Resolution No. 666.
- Fight all attempts to call off the election.
- Expose conspiracy to steal the Soldiers' vote.

For additional information concerning the America First Movement write Gerald L. K. Smith,
P. O. Box 459, Detroit 31, Mich.

Gerald L.K.

AMERICA FIRST RALLY

CLEVELAND PUBLIC AUDITORIUM (MUSIC HALL) Cleveland, Ohio

Monday, May 15, 1944 - 8 p. m.

Below are six admission cards. These can be torn off and presented to friends.
Make sure they are ALL distributed.

This card will admit bearer and friends to:
FIVE-STATE RALLY

AMERICA FIRST PARTY

CLEVELAND PUBLIC AUDITORIUM
(MUSIC HALL)
Cleveland, Ohio

Monday, May 15, 1944-8 p.m.

PRINCIPAL SPEAKER:

GERALD L. K. SMITH

Among the many topics with which Mr. Smith will deal in his address will be the following:

The "No Election" Conspiracy	World Government
Slave Act 666	The Fourth Term Plot
Bureaucratic Tyrants	Fat Bureaucrats and Hungry Veterans
New Deal Communists	The Farm Crisis
The Internationalists	Treason in Washington

Other Prominent Speakers to be Announced.

ADMISSION FREE

This card will admit bearer and friends to:
FIVE-STATE RALLY

AMERICA FIRST PARTY

CLEVELAND PUBLIC AUDITORIUM
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Bureaucratic Tyrants	The Fourth Term Plot
New Deal Communists	Fat Bureaucrats and Hungry Veterans

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Detroit, Michigan

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PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

DATE 10/2/82 BY SP-KAT/mh

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH, with aliases
America First Party
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
SECURITY MATTER
SEDITION

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Jones	.....
Mr. Mumford	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gandy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

Dear Sir:

There is being set forth hereinafter the substance of information obtained from [REDACTED] whose identity is known to the Bureau, during the period from April 4, 1944, through May 21, 1944. b7D

The informant stated that during the above mentioned period of time the informant had not been able to secure a great deal of information relative to SMITH'S contacts in Detroit inasmuch as SMITH has spent a great deal of that particular time outside of the city conducting speaking engagements at various meetings held throughout the country. The informant advised that SMITH did not intend to return to Detroit until the week-end of May 27, 1944.

The informant stated further that he had received information to the effect that DONALD LOHBECK of St. Louis, Missouri, a follower of SMITH in that area, had spent some time in the vicinity of Detroit and was apparently following SMITH about the country acting as an aide for SMITH. The informant stated that he was under the impression that SMITH wanted LOHBECK to work for SMITH on a full-time basis to help SMITH in making arrangements for meetings in various parts of the country. ~~RECORDING~~ mz

The informant related that SMITH had been in contact with Senator ROBERT REYNOLDS from Washington, D. C., and that SMITH requested REYNOLDS to send a telegram of congratulations to SMITH on the occasion of the meeting held in Cleveland on May 15, 1944. At this time REYNOLDS promised SMITH that he would send a telegram to SMITH at the time of the meeting.

In a conversation with DONALD LOHBECK on May 12, 1944, SMITH advised LOHBECK that when LOHBECK was making arrangements for Sunday meetings at the churches in the St. Louis area LOHBECK should not pay any attention to the Slavic groups but should find out about the Polish, German



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Letter to the Director
May 23, 1944

and Irish churches and talk to Mrs. STANLEY of Cleveland inasmuch as Mrs. STANLEY understood the situation. SMITH also suggested at this time that LOHBECK attempt to solicit the aid of the Lutheran churches.

The informant advised on this date also that in a conversation with an unknown individual from Washington, D. C., believed to be [REDACTED] SMITH requested [REDACTED] to try and make arrangements for a debate to be held at the National Press Club on or about May 24, 1944, the subject of the debate to be "Nationalism versus Internationalism." SMITH suggested that [REDACTED] attempt to secure either BAIL, BURTON, FULLBRIGHT or Justice ROBERTS to oppose him in this particular debate.

At a later date the informant stated that he was of the opinion that arrangements could not be made for this debate to be held.

The informant stated that he had received information during this period to the effect that SMITH was quite enthused over the defense being presented by Attorney LAUGHLIN representing some of the defendants in the sedition trial held in Washington, D. C.

The informant advised under date of May 18, 1944, that in a conversation with an individual believed to be [REDACTED] well-known to the Bureau, [REDACTED] advised BERNARD DOMAN that the Milwaukee auditorium was vacant for June 9, 1944, for the prospective meeting to be sponsored by the America First Party in Milwaukee. At this time [REDACTED] requested advice as to whether or not the auditorium should be rented under a false name or whether he should come out openly and he was advised by DOMAN not to do anything about this matter until instructions had been received from SMITH.

Along these lines the informant later advised that he was under the impression that the Milwaukee authorities were very reluctant to rent the auditorium to SMITH and there was a great possibility that he would be unable to secure the auditorium in Milwaukee for the meeting on that date.

Very truly yours,

R. A. Guerin

R. A. GUERIN, SAC

[REDACTED]
62-1126

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b7c

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION **FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **DETROIT, MICHIGAN**

FILE NO. **100-8577**

REPORT MADE AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	DATE WHEN MADE 5-29-44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5-20, 22-44	REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - G SECURITY MATTER SEDITION
TITLE GERALD L. K. SMITH, was; THE AMERICA FIRST PARTY			SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Subject conducted meeting in Baltimore on May 22, 1944, which was attended by approximately 300 persons. Subject SMITH and Mrs. ERNEST LUNDEN made addresses. Gist of such speeches set out and indicate anti-Communist, anti-Roosevelt and anti-international views with emphasis placed on winning the present war promptly and bringing back the American soldiers rather than for them to act as foreign police.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- RUC -</p> <p>REFERENCE: Bureau File #62-43818. Letter dated May 9, 1944, from Detroit Field Division.</p> <p>DETAILS: - II -</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">This is a joint report of Special Agent [redacted] and reporting agent.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">On May 22, 1944, GERALD L. K. SMITH of the America First Party, held a meeting at the Alcazar at Baltimore, Maryland, which was scheduled for 8:00 PM. However, it did not actually get under way until 8:30 PM, at which time there were approximately three hundred persons in the hall. This audience included about half a dozen persons wearing uniforms of the armed forces of this country.</p>
<div style="float: left; width: 35%;"> <p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED</p> <p>DATE 10/22/81 BY SP7 MRS. [redacted]</p> <p>#88,444</p> <p>COPIES DESTROYED</p> <p>37 OCT 19 1964</p> </div> <div style="float: right; width: 65%; text-align: right;"> <p>PUBLICATION FILE</p> </div> <div style="clear: both;"></div>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> J. W. Vincent </div>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> J. W. Vincent </div>	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (Enc.) 3 - Detroit 2 - Baltimore <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <p>cc Tom C. Clark</p> <p>6/2/44 J. W. Vincent</p> <p>ENC. BEHIND FILE</p> </div>		<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold;"> 62-43818-491 </div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;"> 38 MAY 31 1944 </div>	
<div style="text-align: right; padding-right: 10px;"> RECORDED INDEXED </div>		<div style="text-align: right; padding-right: 10px;"> RECORDED INDEXED </div>	

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The meeting was opened by Mrs. KLEIN (phonetic) who stated she was the head of the newly-formed Blue Star Mothers Committee of Baltimore, Maryland, and she introduced GERALD L. K. SMITH as the principal speaker. It was noted that there were eleven men also seated on the speaker's platform. These individuals were referred to as members of the local committee for the America First Party; however, their names were not furnished at any time during the meeting.

Mr. GERALD SMITH emphasized that this meeting was of an organizational character and was not a popular expansion meeting and accordingly cautioned the press to keep this in mind and not to refer to the meeting as being a "dud" just because there were not a tremendous number of persons present. He commented on the fact that his organization had had a relatively inauspicious start in other locations of the country in earlier days so far as numbers of persons interested were concerned, but went on to point out that in the state of Ohio they now had 300,000 members, and as such, they held the balance of power there. He also indicated that due to WENDELL WILLKIE's opposition to the America First Party in Wisconsin, WILLKIE had been defeated thoroughly in that state in his recent primary candidacy.

Mr. SMITH was particularly out-spoken against what he termed the bureaucratic dictatorship in Washington and cited the fact that during President Roosevelt's terms in office, the Federal Government had spent more money than during all of the previous terms of all other presidents of this country put together. He again brought out the fact that BERNARD BARUCH had given a party for HARRY HOPKINS and his wife at a very elaborate cost at the same time that the Government was insisting that the public generally must tighten its belt.

Mr. SMITH also indicated that President ROOSEVELT had recently been sent to BERNARD BARUCH's estate in the South so as to keep him within the influence of such persons.

He also commented in a sarcastic way that D-Day had already arrived since Mr. ROOSEVELT's Army has now taken Montgomery-Ward. This comment brought considerable applause from the audience. He also remarked that the Constitution of the United States was thrown into the streets when they threw Mr. AVERY out of the Montgomery-Ward plant.

The second issue which Mr. SMITH emphasized in his talk was Communism. He commented that the Communist Party was being suppressed as a political

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unit by the Communists themselves due to the fact that they found that the Democratic Party was doing more for them than BROWDER was. Also he indicated that Vice-President Wallace was also entirely too favorable towards the Communists and stated that Mr. Wallace had made an address in which he had stated that, "When the Revolution comes, he hoped there would be as little blood shed as possible." He indicated that he regarded Mr. Wallace as a stooge for Premier Stalin. He also brought out the fact that he was strongly opposed to SIDNEY HILLMAN, whom he regarded as a present favorite of the administration in Washington, and explained his opposition to HILLMAN as being founded on the fact that HILLMAN was entirely too pro-Russian and Communistic and not because of the fact that he was a Jew. He cited in this respect that the right wing of the American Labor Party had previously stated that HILLMAN was a Communist, and when HILLMAN first came to this country he was refused admission into any union because he was too radical.

SMITH also brought out the fact that since HILLMAN had been appointed to manage the political finances, the unions were assessing their members for quite large amounts and cited the fact that a CIO union in Detroit which had nine thousand members had been recently assessed the sum of \$44,000.00 as its political contribution, and that such sum had to be contributed regardless of the individual political views of its members.

Mr. SMITH indicated he felt there was a Marxist-dominated bureaucracy in Washington and by way of criticism of Russia, brought out the fact that there were millions of Christians in concentration camps in Russia. He also commented that the Polish priest who had recently been to see Stalin and who was the subject of considerable newspaper publicity recently had made the trip in question as a result of plans worked out by SAM ROSEN and President Roosevelt and that this development had been worked out with a view to capturing the votes of persons of Polish extraction in the 1944 Presidential election.

During the speech, he also commented that Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau was desirous of starting a world bank and that contributions to the world bank would be based upon the amount of gold which each country possessed. In this respect, Mr. SMITH commented that in view of the fact that we possess practically all the gold, we would be expected to supply practically all the capital without obtaining proportionate benefits.

Comment was also made by Mr. SMITH to the effect that under the proposed

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plans for a world organization which would require an international police force, our soldiers would be kept all over the world after the war was over and he did not feel this was proper or in accordance with the desires of the soldiers or of the people of this country. He also commented that this country was supplying three-fourths of the soldiers who are abroad and specifically cited that no soldiers had been sent abroad by Mexico or Brazil, although they were supposedly involved in the war just as much as this country.

He also indicated that it was his desire that this country win the war as promptly as possible with the assistance of Russia, China, and England, but stated that these countries were not democracies, and accordingly, we should not be tied up irrevocably with them. To give emphasis to his point, he called attention to the status of India and the method of handling conditions in Ireland during the Black and Tan Regime.

Mr. SMITH also commented that he was unable to understand why the Jews were generally opposed to him and the America First Party, in view of the fact that he has never said anything anti-Semitic and commented that in his opinion, the Jews should endeavor to become prominent in the America First Party, because America is the best country in the world for them, and the aims of the America First Party to continually look out for American interests first would directly favor the Jews, of course.

He also commented that in a recent speech Governor DEWEY of New York, when speaking before a Jewish group, had spoken quite scathingly of the America First Party and had referred to them as "rodents." In this connection, he stated that he had promptly protested to Governor DEWEY and implied that he had received assurance that such would not occur again. However, Mr. SMITH commented that if he could make an error of that sort in the past, he would be apt to make another, and he also indicated that he doubted if DEWEY would be able to obtain the Republican nomination in view of that error. He also indicated that the most united votes in the United States today are those of the members of the America First Party and the Republican party could not win without their support. In contrast, he cited that the most solid votes which President Roosevelt has are those of the left-wing Communist group dominated by SIDNEY HILLMAN and EARL BROWDER.

SMITH also emphasized that the purpose of the America First Party would be to get a Republican candidate selected at Chicago who would be entirely opposed to Roosevelt's foreign and domestic policies and not someone who

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could merely out-Roosevelt Roosevelt and try to "boondoggle" more money in South America than is being done at the present time. He also indicated that if the Republicans did not nominate a satisfactory candidate, that was acceptable to the America First Party, then he himself might be a candidate for President. He also indicated that the Party would hold a national convention in Detroit so that they would be in a position to exert pressure upon the Republican and Democratic parties the same as any other pressure group in the country. He also indicated that the America First Party must lay deeply its foundations for a nationalist party and stated that the interest of four groups in the country must be satisfied, citing these groups as follows: (1) war veterans, (2) the workers, (3) the farmers, (4) independent businessmen.

To satisfy these four groups, he proposed the following program: For the veterans, he advocated a one thousand dollar cash bonus to each veteran who had been in service for over one year and also advocated that farm lands presently owned by the Government be opened to such veterans as homesteads. In this connection he stated that the Federal Government now owns enough farm land through foreclosures to cover the area of twenty states of this country.

For the workers he cited the institution of profit-sharing systems similar to those in effect at the Lincoln Electric Company of Cleveland, Ohio, and the Jack and Heintz Company should be followed so that the workers would receive from \$15.00 to \$25.00 per day. In this respect he cited that the Lincoln Electric Company workers have had a profit-sharing plan in effect for the past twenty years and that during the past year their earnings had averaged \$5400.00 per worker and that these workers produced four times as much goods as did their competitors.

For the farmers he stated that the plan was to pay them a bonus for distribution and to clean up commodity monopolies and international bankers, as he said there had never been an over-supply of anything that was produced on the farm when the actual needs of the world's population were taken into consideration.

As to the small businessmen, he stated that monopoly of all sorts should be outlawed and bureaucracy interference with business should be eliminated. He claimed that as a result of the present administration's tendency to favor large concerns, over 260,000 small businessmen have been obliged to go out of business.

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He closed his speech with the emphasis on the point that the soldiers should be brought home immediately after the war is won and that this country should maintain a great national defense and a two-ocean Navy and should not be interested in setting up a world nation where this country would merely be subject to the desires and wishes of other countries.

SMITH then introduced Mrs. ERNEST LUNDEEN, the widow of Former United States Senator ERNEST LUNDEEN, whom he explained had been killed in a mysterious airplane explosion sometime ago. Mrs. LUNDEEN delivered her address through reading from a manuscript and it was explained by Mr. GERALD L. K. SMITH that she would read from a manuscript due to the fact that the point she was going to discuss contained dangerous things and that the only safe way was to have it read from a prepared manuscript.

Mrs. LUNDEEN stated that she viewed it as the principal duty of everyone at the present time to concentrate on winning this war as soon as possible and went on to emphasize that all of her remarks which she was going to make were to refer to the post-war era or to the era prior to the current war. However, it is to be noted in this respect that during her talk, various points were discussed which could only apply to the present day situation.

Mrs. LUNDEEN emphasized that isolationism was the basis on which this country was originally founded and through which it acquired its greatness and asked the support of the audience in destroying the myth of internationalism. She mentioned the United Nations Food Conference that was held in Virginia sometime ago as an instance of what happens when internationalism is allowed to run rife, and pointed out this conference, which had to do in large measure with the disposition of food raised in this country, was kept confidential even from members of Congress and news men, which, she stated, was entirely improper.

She also stated that she felt that her son and sons of other parents in the audience should have a right to say whether they desired to police foreign countries after the war is over. She also stated that Europe had always been a battle ground and that we had missed many European wars as a result of minding our own business, and that she regarded it as preferable that we endeavor to make our own citadel impregnable. She also stated that war costs money and that this one is going to cost billions and billions, but that the greatest hurt of all would be the casualty list; but they will finish the job and after the war is over,

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they should restore the old type of America. She urged that there be no recurrence of the conditions such as existed at the conclusion of the first World War, with its large unemployment of veterans, etc.

She went on to cite that the present war has cost us already three times as much as it has cost Germany, ten times as much as it has cost Italy, fourteen times as much as it has cost Japan, and five times as much as it has cost Britain. She attributed these figures to the New York State Economic Council.

Mrs. LUNDEN also explained that her interest in the America First Party and her fight for the principles adopted by that Party were merely continuance of her late husband's fight back in 1919 when he opposed the League of Nations.

She also commented disparagingly on the interests of the English people and the English Government in the results of the Presidential election in this country and cited an article in a publication of the Church of England which definitely stated that England could not help but be vitally interested in the results of the Presidential election in this country. She also brought out the fact that there were 580,000 refugees who were secure in this country and asked why they should have protection here, "When our own sons are sent over to fight for them. Why shouldn't they be sent over to do their own fighting?" She also commented on the fact that \$586,000,000 worth of lend-lease supplies had been shipped from this country prior to Pearl Harbor and indicated that this activity on the part of the government had occasioned the loss of the Philippine Islands to Japan. She indicated that President Roosevelt's policy of helping other countries had stripped our own Army and also blamed the foreign policy of the State Department under Secretary Hull which had permitted Japan to acquire war materials with which to fight China and ourselves and yet had invited the Japanese attack by our note of November 26, 1941, which virtually was an ultimatum. She attributed this last remark to an editorial source which she did not identify, but cited it as a reason as to why no one should be in favor of a fourth term for Roosevelt. She also commented adversely regarding the "boondoggling" as she termed it, in the endeavor to buy good friends and neighbors in South America and in this respect commented that good friends and neighbors do not have to be bought. She also commented on the fact that in July, 1939, her late husband had made a speech inquiring why we did not endeavor to obtain permanent possession of islands located up to 1500 miles off our coast for use as permanent military bases, and on July 6, 1940, her husband had made the suggestion in the Congressional

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Record that the various foreign countries affected should turn over to this country the pertinent islands involved as a part payment of their war debts due to this country. In contrast she cited that today we now have only long-term leases covering out use of such military bases and are paying enormous sums of money for their use. It was also noted that Mrs. LUNDEEN was quite out-spoken in her criticism of the columnists WALTER WINCHELL and DREW PEARSON, whom she stated were mere character assassins.

At the meeting in question, it was noted that the organization had available for sale to interested persons copies of the book by EDWARD JONES, "And So They Indicted Me" which was on sale for one dollar, and the publication of the America First Party entitled, "The Cross and the Flag," for twenty-five cents. There was also a calendar for 1944 which includes a photograph of GERALD L. K. SMITH and his family. A copy of "The Cross and the Flag" Volume #3, #1, for April, 1944, was obtained and is being furnished to the Bureau, together with a copy of America First Principles advertising the meeting of May 22, 1944, and cards being passed out for general distribution regarding the America First program and inviting the individuals to write to the America First Party at Detroit, Michigan, for further details.

It is also to be noted that during the meeting in question, GERALD L. K. SMITH asked for contributions to be made and indicated that these contributions were for the purpose of paying the rental on the hall and urged that everyone contribute as much as he was able. He specifically urged contributions of from one dollar to twenty dollars and urged that no one give a nickel, because if they could not afford more than a nickel, then they should come to him and he, SMITH, would give them a nickel.

In view of the fact that no further investigation remains to be conducted in this Field Division, this case is being considered HUC'd.

ENCLOSURES TO THE BUREAU: Copy of "The Cross and the Flag," Apr., 1944; Information card on Party; Copy of America First Principles.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

JPha/pk
62-43818

Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark

J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

62-43818-491
GERALD L. K. SMITH, with aliases;
THE AMERICA FIRST PARTY
INTERNAL SECURITY; SEDITION

RECORDED
For your further information and consideration in this case there is attached a copy of an additional report submitted by Special Agent [REDACTED] at Baltimore, Maryland, under date of May 29, 1944.

Also attached is a photostatic copy of the March, 1944, issue of subject's publication, "The Cross and the Flag".

Enclosure *R*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/mc

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Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 6

JUN 10 1944

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **DETROIT, MICHIGAN**

FILE NO. 100-7463

REPORT MADE AT CLEVELAND, OHIO	DATE WHEN MADE 6-1-44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5-15, 19-44	REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="text-align: right; font-weight: bold;">67c</div> <div style="text-align: right;">fah</div>
TITLE GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, with alias Gerald L. K. Schmidt The Committee of 1,000,000			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - G SECURITY MATTER - SEDITION
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: On May 15, 1944 at the Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, GERALD L. K. SMITH addressed approximately 1600 persons. SMITH remarks followed his usual trend. Other speakers were HARRY ROMER, America First leader, Greenville, Ohio, RUEBEN RINDLER, Secretary of the Farmers' Guild, and Mrs. ERNEST LUNDEEN.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- RUC -</p> <p>REFERENCE: Bureau File #62-43818. DEFERRED RECORDING</p> <p>Letter from the Detroit Field Division dated May 9, 1944.</p> <p>DETAILS: At 8:00 p.m. on May 15, 1944 GERALD L. K. SMITH, National Director of the America First Party, addressed an audience of approximately 1600 persons at the Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio. To gain admission to the hall, it was necessary to present a card of admission. On the platform in addition to SMITH was Mrs. DAVID STANLEY, President of United Mothers of America, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. PHILIP MONPEAL, Vice President of the same organization; Mrs. ERNEST LUNDEEN, widow of Senator LUNDEEN; RUEBEN RINDLER, Secretary of the Farmers' Guild; HARRY ROMER, America First leader, Cleveland, Ohio, and Reverend Doctor L. L. MARION, Pontiac, Michigan. This meeting was a five-state meeting of the America First Party. The meeting was opened by Reverend Doctor L. L. MARION of Pontiac, Michigan.</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>N. B. Litcher</i> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</div>		<div style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</div> <div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; text-align: center;">62-4-718-492</div> <div style="text-align: right; font-weight: bold;">RECORDED & INDEXED</div>	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 4 - Detroit (USA) 2 - Cleveland COPIES DESTROYED 205 OCT 10 1964		<div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">22 JUN 1944</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-8 BTJ</div>	

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Doctor MARION stated the meeting had one purpose and that was to further the crusade of the America First Party. He stated this meeting represented America First support in the five states of, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Michigan and New York. Doctor MARION introduced GERAID L. K. SMITH, stating that he had known SMITH for 25 years; that he was pure as gold and that he was the only man in the United States today that had the intestinal fortitude to face a concentration camp and a threat of imprisonment for speaking the truth as he sees it.

At this point GERAID L. K. SMITH took the rostrum and announced that the America First Party is presently carrying on a nation-wide tour and announced the following meetings; Wednesday, May 17, 1944, meeting to be held in Buffalo, New York; Thursday, May 18, 1944, meeting to be held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Monday, May 22, 1944, meeting to be held in Baltimore, Maryland; Thursday, May 25, 1944, meeting to be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

SMITH stated that the America First Party was growing by leaps and bounds and was to be the coming party in the United States. He stated that two years ago the Communists and the New Deal tyrants expected to lock up GERALD L. K. SMITH and disband the America First Party, but the fact that they were able to have such a successful tour showed where these persons were wrong. He stated that several months back he had set up a plan of victory in 1944 with three points; first, to retire all ROOSEVELT's public life, second, to send WILKIE to Moscow, and third, to make HENRY WALLACE a milkman in China. He stated that they had been successful in the last two points and they hoped, and he felt sure, that they would be successful in removing the ROOSEVELTS from public life. SMITH stated that he has been criticized for speaking against the President of the United States in this manner, but he stated that if he is wrong in talking in that manner, it is worse for President ROOSEVELT to run for third term.

SMITH then outlined his tour through Wisconsin prior to primary elections in that state, and attempted to show to his audience that he had been primarily responsible for the defeat of WENDELL WILKIE. SMITH stated that WILKIE himself considers the America First Party to his defeat. SMITH at this point asked the audience to rise and sing the first and last stanzas of America, Pledge Allegiance To The Flag, and recite the Lords Prayer. SMITH then introduced Reverend Doctor L. L. MARION, Pontiac, Michigan, who had failed to introduce himself at the time that he had opened the meeting.

SMITH praised Doctor MARION for breaking up the Communist clique who controlled the OPA in Pontiac, Michigan, advising that the OPA had refused to give Reverend MARION gasoline and had attempted to dismiss his case by stating that there were too many preachers in the United States.

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SMITH advised that MARION had carried the case to Washington and had defeated the OPA board at Pontiac, Michigan. SMITH stated that it seems to him "that if you are on the right side of politics, you can get all the gasoline you want".

SMITH then stated no matter who wins the election, the day of the two parties is coming to an end. He stated that even if the Republicans are successful, they have not set up their policies so that they are able to carry out the organization for government as the people really want it. He said the greatest danger to the United States today is the Communists, who are ready and have organized in the schools, the shops, in the pulpits and are ready to "Moscowize America" at the first chance.

SMITH announced that he had rented a hall in Washington, D. C. on the 24th of May; that he had challenged any of the Internationalists of Washington for public debate inasmuch as he wants to air the public policies of these persons who are giving our money to foreigners. SMITH stated that his representative in Washington had contacted several of the officials in the New Deal Government but they had all refused to debate.

SMITH pointed out that the large vote polled by MARTIN L. SWEENEY in the recent government primary in the state of Ohio was a reflection of the power that the America First Party had in the state of Ohio, and he stated that America First Party had the balance of importance in Ohio and that no one could be elected who attacked the America First Party and repudiated them.

SMITH launched into a tirade against LOUIS SELZER, Editor of the Cleveland Press, for the "smear campaign" that he had instigated against the United Mothers, stating that the only crime that these women had committed were being for America first.

SMITH then attacked the AAA, stating that an attempt was being made to coerce all farmers in Ohio to join this organization. He advised that the AAA had given all the farmers a quota of wheat to raise and if they exceeded that quota, they would have to pay the government \$.49 a bushel or plow the excess wheat under. He stated that unless the farmers joined this AAA or fell in line with this New Deal policy, they were refused gasoline by the OPA boards and refused deferments for their employees by the draft board. SMITH attacked this procedure as a gigantic scheme to whip the farmers into line by the Washington bureaucrats.

SMITH at this time introduced HARRY ROMER, a member of the Farmers' Guild and America First Leader of Greenville, Ohio.

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ROMER attacked the American press and stated that it was "rotten to the core, not morally rotten but rotten in trying to keep the Communist trend in Washington and that the papers in this country could no longer be believed". ROMER stated that in his opinion GERALD SMITH is a better American than FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT and ELIZABETH DILLING was a better American than ELEANOR ROOSEVELT. ROMER attacked WALTER WINCHELL, stating that he is attempting to create disunity and his interest is mainly in promoting a fourth term. ROMER was bitter in his attack against the AAA and the New Deal and stated that the only salvation for the United States at this time was the America First Party.

SMITH then introduced RUEBEN RINDLER, Secretary of the Farmers' Guild, who spoke briefly and attempted to expose the method of operation of the AAA, inasmuch as they refused to give him machinery and tried to limit him to the amount of crops he could grow.

SMITH then introduced Mrs. ERNEST LUNDEEN, widow of the late Senator LUNDEEN, who read a prepared speech in which she attempted to show that the aims of the America First Party today were the same as the aims of the America First Party in 1919. She stated the fight today was the same as during the First World War and that was a fight against unscrupulous politicians giving our country away to the Internationalists. She read certain newspaper clippings that show that her husband had led the fight in 1919 for "America First" and she stated that he had died a martyr to the cause and that GERALD L. K. SMITH had risen up to carry on the crusade.

SMITH again took the rostrum and stated that THOMAS L. DEWEY, Republican President Candidate, had stepped out of line and had insulted the America First Party. SMITH stated that when he had protested against this he had been contacted by several influential friends of DEWEY and who requested SMITH not to abandon DEWEY at this time but that he had only made the speech in question, in which he had insulted the America First Party, because it was necessary to do so to line up certain persons along the Eastern Seaboard. SMITH advised the assemblage that he was going to be magnanimous in the above matter and that he would let THOMAS L. DEWEY have one more chance, but if he again insulted the America First Party, he would lose their support and in that way would lose the Presidency of the United States.

SMITH then asked for the authority to call on ROBERT MCCORMICK or BURT WHEELER or some other candidate that he would choose to run against DEWEY if DEWEY did not stay in line. SMITH then attacked ROOSEVELT and Attorney-General BIDDLE for the action in the recent Montgomery Ward controversy and stated that these two men had dumped the Constitution of America into the street the day that they dumped AVERALL SEWELL into the street.

SMITH then quoted the five major points of the America First Party which it advocates. They are as follows:

1. One thousand dollars to every veteran in this war when mustered out. (less money for foreign politics, more money for American veterans)
2. Ten dollars, fifteen dollars, twenty dollars per day for workers by instituting profit sharing as practiced by the Jack and Heintz Company and Lincoln Electric Company of Cleveland, Ohio.
3. Cash bonus for farmers for production rather than for destruction; increased prices for farm commodities to be maintained by distribution performed and by a clean-up in our money system would produce an abundance of butter, meat, milk, etc.
4. Restore private enterprise by outlining monopoly and eliminate bureau interference with business.
5. No foreign policy, no world government, no international bank, a strong national defense, trade with all nations, permanent alliance with none.

SMITH then attacked the Good Neighbor policy stating that this country spent \$6,000,000,000 on Latin America in order to buy this friendship and stated that this practice should be discontinued and that the money spent on the returning war veterans.

He stated that small business was being crucified by monopolies and Bureaucratic interference, and that less than 66 per cent of small business had received war contracts throughout America. SMITH then launched an attack against the "International Police Force" which they planned to set up to satisfy the whim of CHURCHILL and STALIN. He stated the United States should maintain a strong Army and Navy and they should not use it to protect anyone else, and that we should make no permanent alliance with anyone whatsoever.

At this point in the meeting SMITH itemized the expenditures in connection with the cost of the meeting and estimated it to be about \$1,000. SMITH requested donations to offset these expenditures and to aid him in his crusade against the New Deal.

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100-7463

The following literature was passed out at the meeting: A public statement by the United Mothers of America. This is a four-page statement which was issued by the United Mothers of America in which they attempt to refute the charges brought against them by the Cleveland Press. They also passed out blank membership application for the United Mothers of America in an attempt to get persons to advance money to aid the United Mothers in combating this "smear campaign".

At the time the meeting was disbanding, certain individuals passed out literature sponsored by the Peace Now Movement, 20 Berkeley Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Upon seeing this, SMITH again took the stand and called his followers back to the hall and advised them that this literature was not being passed out with his authorization; that he was not sponsor for it.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

JPHa:WMJ
6-9-44
62-43818

RECORDED

Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark

J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

GERALD L. K. SMITH; THE AMERICA FIRST PARTY;
INTERNAL SECURITY; SEDITION.

For your further information there is attached a copy of an additional report submitted in this case by Special Agent [REDACTED] at Cleveland, Ohio, of June 1, 1944.

Enclosure

b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/7/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/nh

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 10 1944 P.M.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **DETROIT, MICHIGAN**

NY **100-19707 MPK**
FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK CITY	DATE WHEN MADE 6/3/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/22-25/44	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, with aliases; Gerald L. K. Smith, Gerald L. K. Schmidt; AMERICA FIRST PARTY			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - G SECURITY MATTER SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] confirms previous statement which he gave concerning subject's activities. Claims SMITH told him of meetings with [REDACTED] on 3 occasions and that he saw [REDACTED] coming from SMITH's apartment on one other occasion. Maintains that [REDACTED] told him he had conferred with [REDACTED] and his advisers and reported the results to SMITH. **b7c b7D**

- R U C -

REFERENCE:

Bureau file No. 62-43818.

Bureau letter to the New York Field Division, dated October 15, 1943.

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED], dated May 31, 1943, at New York City. **b7c**

DETAILS:

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

[REDACTED] at which time he furnished the following information: **b7c b7D**

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 62-43818-493 19 JUN 5 1944 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau 3-Detroit (Enc. 1) (1-USA, Detroit) 3-New York	RECORDED & INDEXED 21

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205 OCT 13 1964

DATE **10/2/82** BY **SP-8 BJS/ha**

N.Y. 100-19707

[REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] b7D

He said that the information contained in this statement would be much more accurate than any information he could furnish at the present time. He explained that the above referred to statement was made at a time when his recollection of the facts was clear and that much of the material contained therein was verified by a diary which he kept. This diary is in the possession of [REDACTED]. It will be recalled that the contents of the above-mentioned statement were reported in the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated May 31, 1943, at New York City. b7c

[REDACTED] was shown the statement which he executed for [REDACTED], which purports to be the statement of [REDACTED], and he readily admitted that he is the author of it. He said that the alias was used in order to protect his identity from other persons having access to [REDACTED] information. [REDACTED] read the entire statement in the presence of the writer and confirmed the information which it contains. He claimed that all of his information is based on personal knowledge and that it is absolutely true. b7c
b7D

In regard to his statement concerning SMITH's association with national Bund [REDACTED] stated that at first SMITH was desirous of taking over the entire membership of the German-American Bund into the Committee of One Million, which was the organization he headed while in New York City. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He said that SMITH told him that he had discussed this matter with [REDACTED] and that [REDACTED] had given his okay. SMITH contended that he could use the Bund to advantage in his anti-Communist campaign. [REDACTED] said that it was not expected that the Bund would lose its identity in the Committee of One Million, but that its entire membership would support the committee and would become members of it. It is his belief that SMITH was concerned principally with increasing the membership in the Committee of One Million and also in obtaining the dues which the Bund would be required to pay.

N.Y. 100-19707

[redacted] admitted that he never took part in any discussions between SMITH and [redacted] and he does not know what [redacted] reaction was to SMITH'S proposition. He said, however, that SMITH talked of gaining fifteen hundred new members at one time through the Bund and said that he thought it was a mistake to lose this opportunity.

[redacted]

In regard to the connection between [redacted] and the Bund, [redacted] contended that [redacted] often had conferences with either [redacted] or some of his associates, and that he reported on these conferences to SMITH. He referred to [redacted] as the liaison between the Committee of One Million and the German-American Bund.

[redacted]

[redacted] admitted that he had never been present at the time when [redacted] actually made his report to SMITH. In regard to personal meetings between SMITH and [redacted] [redacted] stated that on one occasion

[redacted]

[redacted] stated that he declined the invitation. However, on this same day he claims that he saw [redacted] and three other Bundists in the dining room of the Cafe Rouge, and that they were all wearing the Bund uniform. Later SMITH told him that he had met [redacted] after the luncheon in his private office. SMITH did not disclose what had transpired between [redacted] and him.

On another occasion [redacted] was called to SMITH's private apartment at the Murray Hill Hotel to go over some radio script with SMITH. When he reached the hotel he was told to wait in the lobby for a few minutes before going up to SMITH's apartment. While he was there [redacted] got off

N.Y. 100-19707

the elevator and a short time thereafter [REDACTED] was instructed that he could now see Mr. SMITH. He said that he is positive that on this occasion [REDACTED] had just come from SMITH's apartment.

[REDACTED] recalled one other occasion on which SMITH told him that he had seen [REDACTED]. He recalled that this was on the same day that SMITH had consulted with him as to the advisability of meeting [REDACTED], a known racketeer, who had been formerly active in New Orleans, Louisiana, and who was known to SMITH. It will be noted that the [REDACTED] referred to is the same individual who has recently been connected with the scandal regarding [REDACTED] in New York.

At the conference at which it was suggested that Bund members attend the mass meeting of the Committee of One Million at Philadelphia, in full uniform, [REDACTED] stated that SMITH said while they could be friendly with the Bundists, it was not necessary for them to tell the world about it. In this connection it will be recalled that in previous reports it was pointed out that [REDACTED] had urged that the Bund attend this meeting in Philadelphia and that he was opposed by [REDACTED] was finally successful in prevailing upon SMITH to order that the Bundists could attend the meeting but that they would not be allowed to wear their uniforms.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was questioned in regard to the newspaper article in which SMITH was quoted as having said his ultimate purpose was "to seize the government". He said he had never heard SMITH make such a statement and

N.Y. 100-19707

[REDACTED] He declared, however, that if this statement was reported by RAYMOND DANIELL of the New York Times, SMITH undoubtedly made it. He pointed out that at one time DANIELL was sent by the New York Times with SMITH to Louisiana, to attempt to expose DENEY LONG and that SMITH may have made the statement to DANIELL privately.

[REDACTED] also advised that he has given information concerning SMITH to the Post Office Inspectors, regarding a possible violation of the postal laws and regulations, but that the United States Attorney in New York had declined prosecution. It is noted that the Detroit office has reviewed the Post Office Inspectors' file on SMITH's case.

[REDACTED] furnished a carbon copy of a typewritten report concerning the subject, which was submitted to him by an informant, who is apparently in close touch with the subject at Detroit, Michigan. This report covers some of SMITH's activities during the month of March, 1944 at Detroit, Michigan. It also contains a report of an America First Party Rally at Saint Louis, Missouri. This report is being forwarded to the office of origin and it is not being set out in detail herein inasmuch as the information may have already been reported. b7c b7D

The report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated March 19, 1940, at New York City entitled, [REDACTED] with aliases, ET AL; SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY, SEDITION CONSPIRACY, THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY", reflects that under date of August 15, 1936, the Bureau requested an investigation of [REDACTED]. It was developed in this investigation that [REDACTED] is rabid on Americanism and that she was connected with the Silver Shirts; also that she is very much interested in sociology and politics, and likes to discuss these subjects as well as promoting true Americanism. She was reported to have a distinct dislike for the Jewish people and is extremely erratic and self-centered. The report reflects that [REDACTED] was interviewed for information in connection with the investigation of the Christian Front, but that she was reported to be eccentric and on occasions irrational, and it was not believed that information received from her could be given much weight. b7c

N.Y. 100-19707

A review of the file reflects that all leads in this case for the New York Field Division have been covered and this case is, therefore, being referred upon completion to the office of origin.

ENCLOSURE TO DETROIT (1)

One typewritten report concerning GERALD L. K. SMITH, obtained from
[REDACTED]

b7c, b7D

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

JTHa:WMLJ
- 62-43818
6-15-44

RECORDED

Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark

J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

GERALD L. K. SMITH
THE AMERICA FIRST PARTY
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

For your further information in your consideration of this case
there is attached a copy of an additional report submitted by Special Agent
[REDACTED] at New York City on June 3, 1944.

Enclosure *V*

b2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/7/92 BY SP8BTS/mh

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Lamford _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 15

JUN 16 1944 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUN 16 2 25 PM '44

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The main issue of this meeting was a talk against the Invasion of Europe. In other words stop the war and let the Germans take over, that is what was literally meant.

This so called Party was formerly the German Bund. Why such things are allowed to flourish in these critical times is beyond me.

That Luncheon woman along with those other rats should be horsewhipped and made to work at hard labor.

Detroit, Mich seems to be the head quarters of all such rats. They most likely have been the cause of all the trouble in the world.

AMERICA FIRST

PRINCIPLES

The America First Crusade stands for the following principles:

1. AMERICA MUST BE PUT FIRST IN WAR AND PEACE.

We do not mean this in the selfish, greedy sense. It is a fundamental social law that a man must consider his own first. A Scripture verse says: "He that careth not for his own is worse than an infidel."

We must safeguard our own natural resources. We must fight all attempts on the part of bureaucratic traitors to give away and exhaust our national wealth on their foreign and international ambitions.

What words could be more appropriate than "AMERICA FIRST" in the winning of the war. When peace comes, those whom we send to the peace table must be so loyal and trustworthy that their first consideration will be their own America.

We must make sure that our own veterans of this war are considered first. Attempts are being made to flood us with immigrants and refugees. If we allow millions of foreigners to flood into our country, they will take the jobs which belong to the men and women in the armed services. This must never be.

2. NO COMPROMISE OF NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY.

International planners are attempting to trick us into a world government. If this happens, a group of men meeting in Teheran, or Casablanca, or London, or South Africa, will be making laws for our people to obey. We must fight to keep our government in our National Capital. No foreigner must ever be permitted to make rules for our people to obey.

3. REPEAL BUREAUCRATIC FASCISM.

Students of world politics admit that the Washington bureaucracy resembles the Fascism of Europe. It represents an attempt to control our personal lives as well as our daily work by government edict from Washington. The bureaucrats delight to call those of us who are Nationalists, Fascists. They know full well, however, that the real Fascists in America are the bureaucratic tyrants of Washington.

4. FIGHT NEW DEAL COMMUNISM.

The present administration in Washington represents a strange wedding between the technique of Fascism and the philosophy of Communism. Thousands of Communists, pinks, and pro-Communists, are on the

payroll of the United States Government. Many government bureaus take their orders from men who believe in the Stalin system.

5. LESS MONEY FOR FOREIGN POLITICS AND MORE FOR DISCHARGED VETERANS.

Without limiting our military forces, we should put a stop to the program of international boondoggling now going on. Billions are being spent on South America, other billions are being loosely scattered all over the earth for non-military purposes, while our veterans are returning from this war, jobless and penniless.

Every man in the armed forces who has served more than one year should receive at least \$1000—\$500 cash, and the remainder at the rate of \$100 per month for five months. We are spending on the South Americans alone enough to give a \$1000 bonus to 6 million veterans.

6. NO LABOR DRAFT.

Mr. Roosevelt and others would give us all a number and draft every man and woman to do whatever he or his subordinates might dictate. This would be penal servitude. We shall fight this proposal to the limit.

7. RESTORATION OF THE SYSTEM OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

There are two outstanding enemies of private enterprise: (a) Corporate Monopoly; and (b) Government Control.

The poorest boy in America should be given an opportunity to make a million dollars if he knows how to do it. He must not be hindered by the monopolists who are usually controlled by the international bankers, and he must not be hindered by the bureaucrats who want everything to be run and owned by the government.

Private enterprise is the foundation of the American system. It springs from the teachings of Christ. Christ believed in the dignity of the individual soul, in the privacy of the individual soul.

The above issues will be emphasized in the days that are immediately ahead; and of course certain emergency issues will be discussed, such as the current attempt to call off the elections. But most of what we will have to say will center in the enunciated principles listed above.

EMERGENCY ISSUES:

- a. Fight the slave act--Senate Resolution No. 666.
- b. Fight all attempts to call off the election.
- c. Expose conspiracy to steal the Soldiers' vote.

For additional information concerning the America First Movement write Gerald L. K. Smith,
P. O. Box 459, Detroit 31, Mich.

Gerald L. K. Smith

America First Party

DYNAMIC RALLY

This meeting is being held in co-operation with the NATIONAL BLUE STAR MOTHERS OF AMERICA directed by Mrs. Catharine V. Brown and Mrs. Lillian Parks.

MERCANTILE AUDITORIUM

1416 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

THURSDAY, MAY 25th, 1944

8:00 P. M.

SPEAKERS:

GERALD L. K. SMITH

NATIONAL DIRECTOR

Mrs. Ernest Lundeen

Widow of the United States Senator



GERALD L. K. SMITH

Baltimore Sun (H. L. Mencken): "Gerald L. K. Smith is the greatest orator of this century. He begins where Bryan, Billy Sunday and LaFollette the senior left off." Lowell Thomas says: "Gerald L. K. Smith is the most fearless and dynamic orator in America."

SUBJECT OF SMITH'S ADDRESS:

MAKE WAY FOR LIBERTY

Hear this address and you will understand why the Communists, the Nazis, and the New Deal Bureaucrats hate Gerald L. K. Smith worse than any living American.

You will also learn why he leads the most rapidly growing political movement in the United States.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/7/82 BY SP-8 BCD/mc

RECORDED

162-111-494

Among the many topics with which Mr. Smith will deal in his address will be the following:

The "NO ELECTION" Conspiracy
SLAVE ACT 666
BUREAUCRATIC TYRANTS
NEW DEAL COMMUNISTS
FAT BUREAUCRATS and HUNGRY VETERANS

THE INTERNATIONALISTS
TREASON IN WASHINGTON
WORLD GOVERNMENT
THE FOURTH TERM PLOT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **DETROIT, MICHIGAN**

FILE NO. 100-5778

REPORT MADE AT PITTSBURGH, PA.	DATE WHEN MADE 6-3-44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5-18-44	REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div> b7c
TITLE GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, WAS. AMERICA FIRST PARTY			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - G SECURITY MATTER SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Meeting of the America First Party under the direction of GERALD L.K. SMITH held 5-18-44 at Carnegie Hall, North Side, Pgh. Attended by some 425 people. SMITH stated the America First Party stand. He denounced the President and the New Deal. The theme of the talk of Mrs. ERNEST LUNDEEN, widow of the U.S. Senator, was "America First and not to become entangled in foreign wars." CHARLES A. MADDEN was on the platform.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Detroit letter to Pittsburgh dated 5-9-44.

DETAILS:

AT PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

DEPT. RECORDING

The meeting of the America First Party, which was held under the direction of GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH on May 18, 1944 at Carnegie Hall, on the North Side, Pittsburgh, was attended by some 425 people. Present on the platform with SMITH and Mrs. ERNEST LUNDEEN was CHARLES A. MADDEN.

Mr. SMITH opened the meeting by stating that he regretted that Mrs. MARIE DOWELL of the Defenders of the Principles of George Washington was not present due to illness. SMITH proceeded to knock the New Deal, the President, the Vice President, WILLKIE, and DEWEY. SMITH contended that the people have no choice because of the fact that DEWEY has endorsed HULL's foreign policies. If the people cannot get a strong candidate to oppose ROOSEVELT, SMITH stated that he would be president in 1948. SMITH mentioned that all Jewish organizations are against him and he could not understand why as they should be for America First,

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COPIES DESTROYED COPIES 20 APR 13 1964		62-43818-495	RECORDED & INDEXED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bureau - Detroit - Pittsburgh <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;"><i>cc Clark 6/17/44 gph</i></div>		22 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE <u>10/7/82</u> BY <u>SP-800/mc</u>	
		FJV	

this being the only country that hadn't thrown them out. He also mentioned that many people did not know that he was the first to go to Washington on behalf of the soldiers to have their pay increased from \$21. a month to \$50. He also advocated that an additional \$50. be set aside for each boy so that when he came out of service he would have something to help him along and not depend on charity.

following:

Ernest Party stood for the

1. A thousand dollars to every veteran of the war when mustered out. Less money for foreign politics, more money for American veterans. Billions are being spent in South America. Other millions are being loosely scattered over all the earth for non-military purposes. On South America alone enough money is being spent to give \$1000. to 6,000,000 veterans.
2. \$10., \$15., and \$20. per day for workers by instituting profit-sharing as practiced by the Jack & Heintz and Lincoln Electric Company of Cleveland, Ohio.
3. Cash bonus to farmers for production rather than for destruction. Increased prices for farm commodities to be maintained by distribution reform and a clean-up in our money system. This would produce an abundance of butter, milk, meat, etc.
4. Restore private enterprise by outlawing monopolies and eliminating bureaucratic interference with business. Private enterprise is the foundation of the American system.
5. Foreign policy. No world government, no international bank, a strong national defense, trade with all nations, permanent alliance with none.

Mrs. ERNEST LUNDEEN, widow of the United States Senator, was introduced by GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH. She advocated the principles of being free with all nations, trade with all nations, but to beware of foreign entanglements with any nation. She mentioned that some people want our boys to police the world after the war. Her idea was that it would be better to let our boys say something about this. She said that our boys should defend the United States and not fight foreign wars. Mrs. LUNDEEN

is not in favor of any League of Nations as no league can settle foreign wars. They have had over 400 wars since our country has been settled. In a recent food conference disposing of American food, American newspapermen and congressmen were not permitted to attend. As to the cost of the war, she mentioned that the cost of the United States is over \$13,000,000,000 more than all the other warring nations together. She mentioned that a great many refugees are being permitted to stay here while our boys go to foreign soil and fight their battles. WINCHELL, ALLEN, and PEARSON were listed by Mrs. LUNDEEN as smear artists.

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62-43818 - 495

Assistant Attorney General T. C. Clegg

J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

GERALD L. K. SMITH
THE AMERICA FIRST PARTY
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

For your further information in your consideration of this case, there is attached a copy of an additional report prepared at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on June 3, 1944, by Special Agent [REDACTED]

Enclosure *W*

b2c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/2/82 BY SP-8 BDL/c

DE-INDEXED
DATE: 10/24/57

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Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Quinn _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JUN 26 1944

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**FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION**

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS
RELEASE**

SUBJECT: GERALD L.K. SMITH

FILE: 62-43818

SUB: _____

VOL: 29

PAGES REVIEWED: 56

PAGES RELEASED: 40

NOTES: _____

